

The Hongkong Telegraph

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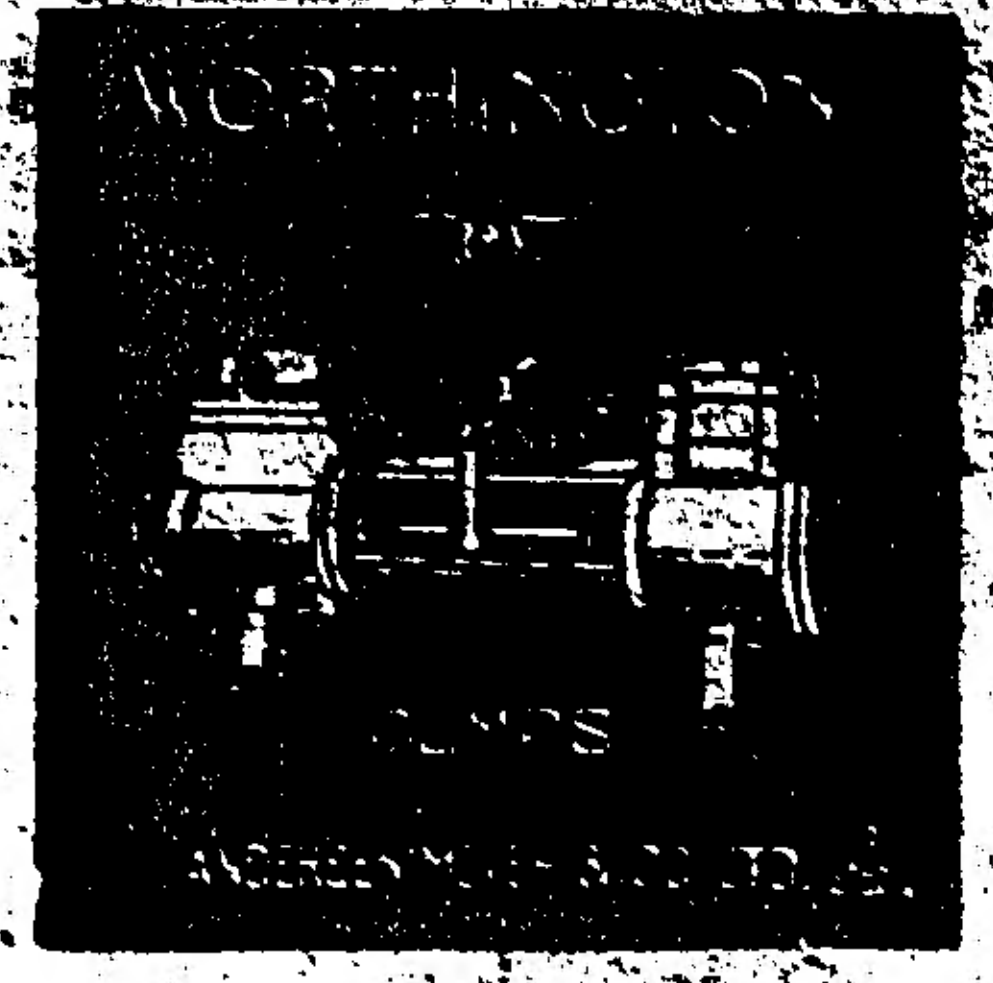
五拜禮

號式月六央海

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1929

日七初月五

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THE IRISH DISORDERS.

More Fighting in Belfast.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 1.

Disorders were renewed in Belfast during the forenoon, when four were killed and nine wounded, whilst a number of tramcars were bombed. British troops intervened, their concentrated fire momentarily silencing the gunmen, but the rebels later swept the streets with a machine-gun. Two Republican officers were arrested during the fighting.

A truce was declared last night on the Strabane-Lifford frontier, where fighting has lasted for some days. The military has taken over from the specials the guarding of the frontier on the Tyrone-Donagall border. Two camps, each containing several hundred Republican troops, have been established on the northern and southern sides of Derry City.

Manchester Regiment's Orders.

London, June 1.

The Manchester Regiment has been ordered to leave Guernsey for Ireland on June 20.

The destroyer Warwick held up a steamer voyaging from Moville to Londonderry at the point off Lough Foyle where the Ulster border forms the shore and put police aboard, who searched the passengers. No seizures were made.

Casualties and Damage.

London, June 1.

The Ulster Association states that from December 6 to May 29, there were 14 police and two soldiers killed and 29 police and 14 soldiers wounded. Between May 20 and Mar 29, seventy-seven fires broke out, the destruction being estimated at over £500,000.

The London Conferences.

London, June 1.

It is announced that Earl Balfour is actively participating in the London conferences on the Irish situation and will meet Sir James Craig and the Marquis of Londonderry at the Foreign Office to-morrow.

There is no indication that the proceedings at the meeting of British signatories to the Treaty this afternoon brightened the situation, which is regarded as most critical in Government quarters.

The Shooting of General Adamson.

London, June 1.

The Court of Enquiry into the death of General Adamson, commanding the Athlone Brigade of the pro-Treaty I.R.A. forces, who was held up by Republican troops and shot when he raised his hands, has found that the seizure of a motor car led to a series of events accompanied by indiscretions on both sides. It was impossible to determine the responsibility for the discharge of the first shot resulting in the outbreak of firing. The Court was convinced that the shooting of General Adamson was unpremeditated.

THE CALCUTTA SWEEP.

The Three Lucky Numbers.

Calcutta, June 1.

The winning numbers in the Derby Sweep are as follows:—Captain Cuttle, 31990; Tamar, S.S. 7786; Craigangower, Y 559. The names of the drawers are not obtainable.

The Second Prize.

London, June 1.

The evening papers give prominence to Captain Gilligan, now in business at Huntingdon, as the winner of £58,310, the second prize in the Calcutta Sweep.

[An earlier telegram stated that Miss Gwendoline Thomas, a Liverpool typist, won the first prize; and it is locally reported that Major Harding, R.A.M.C., Hongkong, drew the third prize.]

AUSTRALIAN LINER BROKEN IN HALF.

Gale Drives the Wiltshire on to the Great Barrier Reef.

Auckland (N.Z.), June 1.

The Federal liner Wiltshire was broken in half during a gale by the Great Barrier Reef. It is feared that the crew of eighty were trapped. Relief parties on the cliffs and steamers who were ready to assist were helpless, owing to the tempestuous seas. There are no passengers.

Good Prospects of Rescue.

Later.

Despite the gale and the very difficult conditions, four men from the Wiltshire landed before darkness. A hundred remain aboard the wreck. The prospects of rescue are now good.

DEATH OF RUTLAND BARRINGTON.

Famous Savoyard Figure.

London, June 1.

The death has occurred of the Savoy actor Rutland Barrington. [George Rutland Barrington-Fleet, celebrated in theatrical circles as Rutland Barrington, was born in 1853. After appearing at the old Olympic Theatre, he joined the famous Gilbert and Sullivan opera company at the Savoy. After leaving the St. James Theatre for a while, he returned to his Savoy associates. In 1908 he published "Thirty-five Years on the Stage," and at one time was a regular contributor to Punch.]

MOTOR-CYCLE SENIOR TOURIST RACE.

Bennett Wins on a Sunbeam.

London, June 1.

Bennett on a Sunbeam won the senior Tourist Trophy Motor-cycle Race held on the Isle of Man over a distance of 226 miles. The time was 4 h. 53 m.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

Postponement Only Partial.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 1.

The Reparations Note mentioned by Reuter's Paris correspondent (see Earlier Cables) only agrees to the postponement of a portion of Germany's obligations. The sums mentioned in messages of March 23 and April 23 are still payable.

[On March 23 the Reparations Commission fixed Germany's payments for 1929 under the heads of Reparations and Costs of Armies of Occupation at 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind.

A communique issued by the Reparations Commission states that Germany paid a milliard gold marks in 1921 and another 133,000,000 to 21st March, 1922. On April 23 the Commission arranged a new system for payments of M.18,000,000 due on 15th April and M.50,000,000 payable each month till next October; then M.20,000,000 each in November and December.]

Latest Exposition of French Policy.

Paris, June 2.

Interpellations on foreign policy were replied to by M. Poincaré, who, in view of the Allied negotiations, was reticent as regards the Near Eastern settlement.

Regarding Germany, M. Poincaré hoped it would be possible for France to avoid isolated action, but he pointed out her inability to maintain accords, however desirable, if these meant sacrificing the exercise of French rights. He voiced a broad but friendly view in regard to Anglo-French relations, declaring that various recent incidents had not estranged the two nations, and insisting upon the impossibility of there being complete identity of opinion in an Entente policy, however close the latter be.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DIRECTOR.

Is He Immune Under Amnesty Law?

Paris, June 2.

The Chamber of Deputies is appointing a special committee to consider the Public Prosecutor's request that proceedings should be taken against the Seine deputy M. Calary as director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine on a charge of violating the law regarding distribution of fictitious dividends and irregularity concerning the issue of the shares.

Action has not been taken hitherto, owing to doubt regarding M. Calary's immunity under the amnesty law, which contains a special dispensation in the case of men serving with a combatant unit in war time.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS AT HOME.

All Round Stabilisation on Present Basis Anticipated.

London, June 1.

The recovery of the mark to 1,202, compared with the highest of 1,480 in March, coupled with the general improvement in industrial shares, is inspiring hopes that trade is mending. Prices exhibit a firmer tendency. Food continues downwards, but the fall is slackening. Commodities, notably textiles, seemed to have turned the corner, slightly rising. Experts anticipate all-round stabilisation of the cost of living somewhere in the region of the present level.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Big Wins for Kent and Lancs.

London, June 1.

At Gravesend, Kent beat Worcester by an innings and 236 runs. For the winners, Hardinge scored 156 and Seymour 114.

At Chesterfield, Lancashire beat Derby by an innings and 140 runs. Derby were dismissed in their first innings for 37, Parkin taking seven wickets for 15 and Cook three for 15. Parkin in the second innings took seven for 58.

THE U.S. RISE IN THE U.S.

Highest Point Since The War.

New York, June 2.

Sterling registered its highest point since the war, the pound reaching \$4.45. The advance is due to expectations of a German Moratorium and the proposed German extension, which would lead to a re-establishment of large credits in Europe in favour of Germany.

LOWER WAGES FOR MINERS.

Reduction by a Further Ten Points.

London, June 1.

The Joint Wages Board of Lancashire and Cheshire has decided that miners' wages be reduced during June a further ten points, the lowest level that can be reached under the existing agreement. A hundred thousand men are affected.

GERMAN COAL DISASTERS.

Seventeen were killed, and 25 injured in a gas explosion in a mine belonging to Krupps, near Essen. Eighty were killed in another explosion in a mine near Dortmund.

DUTCH FACTORY DESTROYED.

The greater part of the Westinghouse factory at Rotterdam has been burnt down.

MACAO.

Labour Demands.

BOYCOTT OF PORTUGUESE.

Canton, June 1.

Some Canton correspondent reports interesting reports from the Chinese, indicating that the latter is being taken up both by the authorities there and the Labor Guilds.

Government action is indicated by the sending of a formal protest to the Portuguese Consul-General at Canton by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs against the action of the Portuguese authorities.

Strong denunciations of the Portuguese were delivered at a general meeting of all the Labor guilds and societies of Canton held in the East Garden on the evening of the 31st ult., at which there was an attendance of some thousands. Chan Ping sang, who was recently banished from Hongkong, was appointed honorary Chairman. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. That the Chinese Government be requested to take back possession of Macao and despatch the Northern Squadron thither for the protection of the Chinese inhabitants.

2. That the Chinese people, out of self-respect, cease all intercourse with the Portuguese, refuse to enter their employment, and refuse to handle their cargo.

3. That the Chinese villages near Macao be requested to raise volunteers.

4. That the cruelty of the Portuguese in Macao be made known all over the country and assistance be asked to help in the winning back of Macao.

5. That the export of provisions from various villages and markets into Macao be stopped.

6. That all supplies of fresh water from Lappa Island be stopped.

Mass Meeting in Canton To-morrow.

The Canton Times of to-day has the following:—

The recent incident at Macao has aroused bitter indignation among the people of the city. In response to the notification of the People's Diplomatic Society, in the form of handbills, hundreds of thousands of persons were gathered in Tung Yuan or East Garden on the day of the Dragon Boat Festival, Wednesday, to discuss what steps should be taken by the citizens concerning this diplomatic affair. It was reported before the meeting by officers of the Diplomatic Society that the Portuguese and African soldiers at Macao assaulted Chinese women, killed 40 and wounded more than one hundred Chinese residents in the Colony. Corpses of those who were killed were taken to sea and dumped while many of them were still lying on the streets in Macao, unburied. "Such action of the Portuguese in Macao," declared a speaker, "entirely offends humanity and international law." The speaker considered that if the Chinese could bear inhuman treatment given to their countrymen, what else could they not bear? All those present felt indignant at the unjust action of the Macao government.

An officer of the Diplomatic Society suggested that a mass meeting of the citizens of the city and representatives from the different districts of the province should be held at the First Public Park on Saturday. Another suggestion was that the people of the Province should present a petition to the authorities urging that the government launch strong protests against the Macao government. Both suggestions were unanimously decided upon.

Other speakers declared that the Macao government should be denounced at the highest level, and that the Macao government should be denounced at the highest level, and that the Macao government should be denounced at the highest level.

Although they had been told that the prisoner had been handed over to the Judicial Authorities, that he would be granted a fair trial, and that he would be released if the trial showed that he was innocent, the prisoner was still in the hands of the Macao government.

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CUUP AT VLADIVOSTOK.

National Assembly Dismissed.

Shanghai, June 2.—Reuter's correspondent at Vladivostok, writing on June 1st, says:—

Vladivostok is in the throes of an uncompleted coup d'état owing to the dismissal of the National Assembly by General Martner. There are two factions striving for power, Gen. Martner and Gen. Semakov's group of marine troops and some individual Kappel officers on the one side and M. Andrushevitch, M. Shirokogorov, General Boldreff, M. Abomov, the National Assembly, M. Verbitsky, M. Molchanov and some Kappel troops on the other. The town is quiet and there has been no fighting. The Japanese are neutral.—Reuter.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The s.s. Van Cloon has arrived from Java and the Straits and consignees are given the usual notice on Page 4.

The hours of business of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., to-morrow and on Monday are advertised on Page 4.

All the local insurance offices will be closed on Saturday and Monday.—Page 4.

"Sahara" is being shown at the Kowloon Theatre to-night.—Page 12.

At the "World Theatre," "The Woman Who Gave Me" is being screened.—Page 2.

Yee Sang Fat are advertising new piece goods.—Page 5.

The N. Y. K. advise consignees of the arrival of the Sado Maru from Europe.—Page 5.

Lammert Bros. are auctioning the whole of the stock of the Bon Ton on Thursday next.—Page 4.

Miscellaneous goods are being auctioned by Lammert Bros. at Holt's Wharf on Tuesday.—Page 4.

Those who are attending the King's Birthday Ball at Government House to-morrow night are referred to the notice on page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.80 Temperature:—82° Humidity:—75.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.04 p.m.

over to Hongkong by the eight o'clock steamer, could not embark, because the mutinous people did not allow them to do so. About noon, on that day, when a Portuguese Military Officer belonging to the force, tried to go to the wharf of the British steamers on the Hongkong Line, so as to obey an order he had received, he was assailed, assaulted and disarmed, his assailants even trying to throw him into the harbour. Just then several shots were heard. They had been fired by the crowd, resulting in the immediate death of an African soldier.

"It was at this moment, at the end of so many hours of hearing insults and provocations, the passage of their food now being allowed of keeping firm in their ranks before the threats of the multitude, that the troops opened fire, killing some of the rebels and wounding others. The remaining thousands ran away at once. The troops, under the strict orders of their officer, ceased firing without running after the fugitives.

The Government, wishing to put an end to these overt acts of rebellion, then declared Martial Law, and adopted all the measures for the maintenance of order. The Government then declared Martial Law, and adopted all the measures for the maintenance of order. The Government then declared Martial Law, and adopted all the measures for the maintenance of order.

MARTIN'S
A **PIOL & STEEL**
PILLS
For Ladies!

Clause 15 is a re-drafting of section 15 of the principal ordinance: that is not a real amendment but simply an attempt to make the existing clause clearer. It provides that if a clause ceases to occupy any part

One suggestion made several times is that the allowance should apply to furnished houses. Undoubtedly there are cases where it seems that extra rents are charged for furnished houses, but the matter is full of complications that seems impossible to deal with in a temporary measure. Like I will give one example of difficulties of this part of the subject. Take a house which was by the owner, say last month, the owner has gone on leave; he is not now in the Colony; he has arranged his budget on the basis of the rent which he has obtained and which the tenant is quite prepared to pay. What is to happen in a case of that kind? Is it standard to be suddenly reduced to a rent which, which in such cases would be halving the rent the tenant has agreed to? How would you ascertain in a case what the standard rent is? The house may never have been furnished before, or not for many years. If it had never been furnished before, how are you to arrive at the rent to be paid for the furniture? One suggestion about valuing the furniture and charging a percentage on that, so one would be driven to having some percentage on the assessed rent of the premises or the last amount paid when the house was taken unfurnished.

Great complaint has been made by the landlords of the sub-letting of houses by the tenants at a profit. Many suggestions have been made, but I do not think it possible to deal with that point at all. One suggestion was that the tenant should never be allowed to collect more from his tenants than he paid the landlord. If I rent a house for \$200, I occupy one floor myself at \$50, I must not collect from the other two floors more than \$100. That would be unfair, because the tenant takes the risk of vacancy, non-payment of rent, and it is fair to restrict him to the same extent he pays the landlord, more, how much more? Very percentage? The percentage would be fair in one part of town and with one class of property would not be fair in another. Better class residential property does not run as much risk of vacancies as probably the poorer class does. Then again, if we are to allow the tenant to charge ten or twenty per cent more, are we to apportion that between the different sub-tenants; much is he to collect from the first floor and how much from the second floor? The back-letting of the top floor? Another objection of economists is the provision of that the responsibility should be charged by a joint body of tenants, would be a step to constant division between the tenants interested in a house where the landlord could not divide the house to sublet. The landlord should be obliged



A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT SPECIAL

e loathed her husband! She loathed him because he was bad—because his "DOUBLE STANDARD" of morality made his marriage vow a farce. Yet she was his "WIFE"—sold to him by a vengeful father—bound to him by law until death should end her Woes.

Then love, forbiddler, came to her—wedded her in her heart to an honest man, her mate, and the world and the law cried "WANTON!" and covered her with shame.

Based on Hall Caine's famous novel, directed by Hugh Ford, and played by an All-Star Cast, including Katherine MacDonald, Theodore Roberts, Milton Sills, Jack Holt and Fritz Brunette.

A picture for every woman with a heart to love—every man who respects a woman.

COME: **TO-DAY** at the

NIGHT OF TERROR AT BELFAST.

Fierce fighting and incendiarism turned Belfast into a city of terror last night, which is already known to have claimed 25 victims, of whom ten were killed. Firing continues and troops are out machine-gunning. The centre of the operations is the Millfield area, where the outbreak started with gunmen without provocation shooting a special constable and then another who came to the rescue. On police reinforcements hurrying to the spot a desperate battle ensued, which was intensified on the arrival of troops. The crowd meantime burned houses, which were gutted, while the police and military fought a duel with snipers. A bomb was flung at a tramcar, but fortunately missed. The citizens are panic-stricken.

DECREASE IN CARGO PILFERAGE.

London, June 1.

The greater care being exercised by merchants in packing and forwarding goods has led to a steady decline in the marine thefts and pilferage rampant two years ago. The result is that the 75% for theft agreement then introduced by the insurance companies, whereby merchants were compelled to bear the balance of 25% of their claims, is being abolished. The companies are taking the full hundred per cent. risk.

THE REPARATIONS POLICY.

The Reparations Commission has dispatched a note to Germany, agreeing to temporary postponement of the reparations payments due in 1922. It recognizes that Germany has made and is making a serious effort to fulfil the demands, but the right is reserved to annul the moratorium if the Commission is not satisfied with the progress accomplished in clearing up outstanding questions in connection with reparations, or if Germany, being unable to obtain the desired external loan, does not fulfil the measures regarding limitation of her floating debt and balancing her budget.

COTTON INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES.

A move is being made to resume the 55½ hour week in the cotton industry. Several Rochdale firms have asked their employees to agree to this proposal. The employees have refused and threaten drastic action if the demand is persisted in.

DERBY CALCUTTA SWEEP.

Miss Gwendoline Thomas, a thirty four year old typist in the Royal Insurance Office at Liverpool, is the happy owner of the Captain Cuttle ticket in the Calcutta Sweep on the Derby. She benefited to the extent of £60,000. She insured a substantial sum before the race by selling one half share for £3,000.

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, June 1.
The National Assembly has elected a new Coalition Cabinet under the Chancellorship of Doctor Seipel, a Priest and University Professor of Theology.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Administration has expressed its inability to accept the Allied invitation to attend the Hague Conference, which it regards as simply a continuance of Genoa.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

Stockholm, June 1.
The First Chamber by 81 votes to 47 rejected a Bill for a provisional Swedo-Russian commercial treaty. The Second Chamber decided similarly by 105 to 94.

CHINESE POLITICS.

Peking, June 1.—Wu Fei-fu has received telegrams from the Governors of Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsu, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kwelchow and Kuangsi and also General Chen Chiang-ming approving of his plan for rendering the old Parliament. He is forwarding these communications to Hsu Shih-shang, who apparently led his circular telegram, saying he is ready to resign. **Reporter**

DON'T BUY GLASSES.

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MASSAGE EXPERTS
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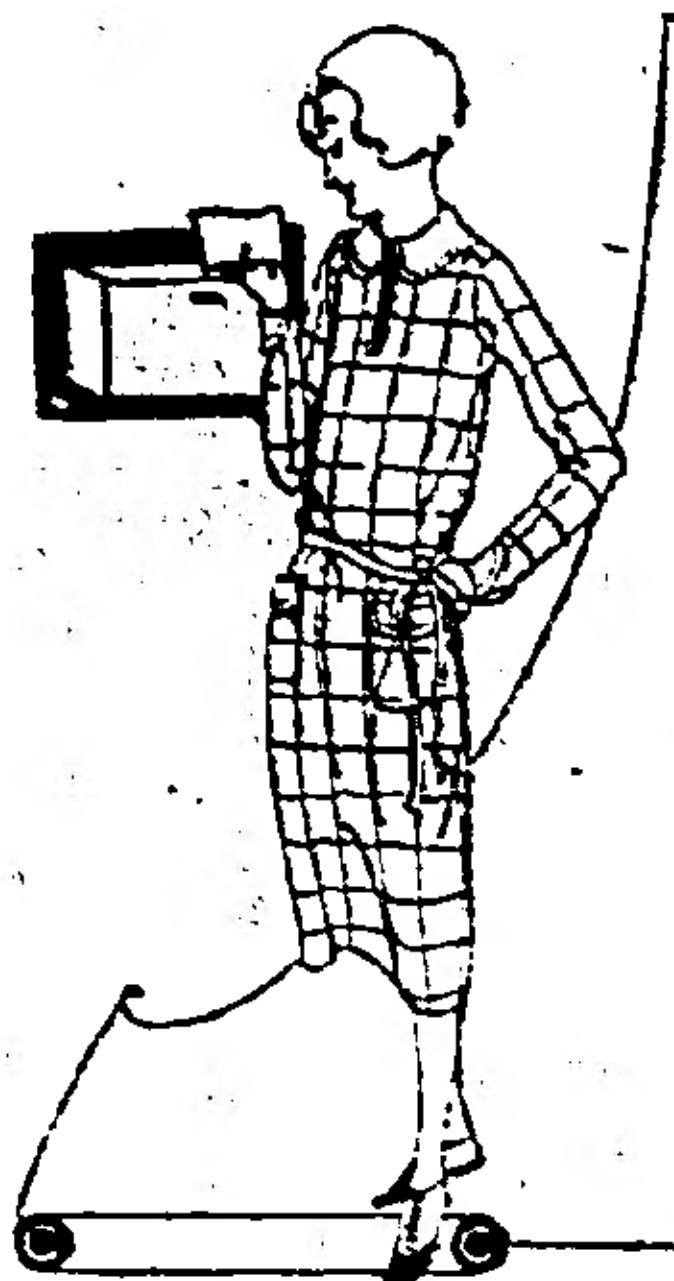
SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL.



Pictured to-day are the models typical of the sort of dress the business girl loves. The pocket dress, developed in Jersey, is proving one of the most popular models devised.

The other model, with long waist, slightly draped, and plaited skirt, is a bit more sophisticated, and is a mode which flappers and matrons, too, will not doubt borrow from the canny business girl, who knows that simplicity sells style, these days.



HONGKONG WEATHER.

Observatory Report.

The annual report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, includes the following:—
Between April 27 and July 6, 50 inches of rain fell in as many days. From September 1 to the end of the year only one inch of rain fell, in over three months.

Barometric pressure was considerably above normal in January, July and October, and considerably below in May, June and August. The mean pressure for the year at station level was 29.815 ins., as against 29.814 ins. in 1920 and 29.813 ins. for the past 38 years.

The temperature of the air was moderately above normal in February, March, April, August and December, and moderately below in January. The mean temperature for the year was 72.2° as against 72.0° in 1920 and 71.9° for the past 38 years. The highest temperature was 92.2° on August 22, as against 92.1° in 1920 and 91.9° for the past 38 years. The lowest temperature was 44.0° on February 4, as against 43.1° in 1920 and 42.0° for the past 38 years.

The rainfall was very considerably above normal in May and moderately above normal in March, August and September. It was considerably below normal in April, October, November and December. The total for the year was 57.31 ins., as against 107.8 ins. in 1920, and 81.62 ins. for the past 38 years. The greatest fall in one civil day was 6.06 in., on September 3, and the greatest in one hour was 3.25 in., between 1.30 p.m. and 2.30 on May 31.

Typhoons.

The tracks of 21 typhoons and 11 of the principal depressions which occurred in the Far East in 1921 were noted.

One typhoon noted by the U.S. Araminta on July 16 appeared to have been reported by no one. It was not known until the ship's log was received at Manila Observatory eight months later. The formation of these secondaries in the China Sea, where there are no observing stations, adds to the difficulty of the weather forecaster, and emphasises the importance of wireless telegrams from ships. In their own interests every vessel with a wireless outfit should send observations in accordance with the Notice to Mariners which is supplied to all shipping companies in Hongkong.

The report refers to the weather maps issued, and goes on to say:—
The question of publishing the Daily Weather Report and Map in the Daily Bulletin was raised, but as it required a high speed and costly lithographic plant at the Observatory, the project was left in abeyance.

Weather Reports.

On reports from other centres, the resume says:—

A welcome addition to the list of reporting stations is Yip, in longitude 138° 08' E and latitude 9° 29' N. Though the courtesy of the Director of the Philippines Weather Bureau, observations from this station have been received since March 20, except when communication has been interrupted. While on a visit to the Zikawei Observatory in the Spring the Director discussed with Father Froe the possibility of obtaining daily weather telegrams from Hankow. Owing, however, to unforeseen difficulties the service has not yet commenced. Occasional

IN CANADA BABY'S OWN TABLETS ARE THE SAFE-GUARD OF INNOMERABLE HOMES.

A British Columbia Mother's Thanks.

A Canadian remedy, Baby's Own Tablets have an immense reputation in their home-land. Mrs. R. E. Lang, of Peachland, British Columbia, is but one of thousands of grateful mothers who give grateful praise to them. She writes:—

"My baby is now thirteen months old and my experience has been that the use of Baby's Own Tablets allays the fever caused by teething and gives baby healthy sleep. My baby has always been healthy except for the fever and restlessness accompanying teething and an occasional cold, but the Tablets have proved so beneficial in these cases that I would not be without them."

The action on Baby's Own Tablets is prompt yet exceedingly gentle. They reduce fever, dispel colic and constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, cure indigestion, expel worms, quiet the nerves and bring restful health-giving sleep in a natural way. Druggists sell them; also post free at 60 cents the vial direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

"BABE" RUTH IN FORM.

Hits Usual Homer.

New York, May 23.—Babe Ruth, once more, free to murder the baseball after his months of suspension which expired on May 20, dropped back into his 1921 form by slamming a homer at yesterday's game with St. Louis, his second game of the season.

One man was on base and Ruth's homer was the winning stroke of the game which dragged out for 13 innings. Vangillier was pitching for St. Louis.

towards further cementing the relations between the two nations.

In bringing about this favourable result the Minister was fully cognizant of the important part played by those present, and of their efforts he desired to express his high appreciation. In reporting the movements of the Prince of Wales not only during his stay in this country but before his arrival here, quickly and accurately, and in giving full descriptions of the receptions the Prince received everywhere he visited, thereby giving publicity to the warmth of feeling which the Japanese people evinced towards the royal visitor, the Press did an excellent service, and its efforts in this direction had elicited favourable comments everywhere.

The services rendered by the Press, directly and indirectly, in affording facilities in regard to receptions given in honour of the Prince in various places and in enabling the police to discharge their guard duties properly, must also be acknowledged with gratitude. In some localities newspapers did a great service to the police in publishing warnings to the general public in regard to the welcome of the Prince. Inestimable benefit must also have been given to the people at large by the articles which the Press published regarding the royal visit in the way of imparting to them a true sense of knowledge.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

Praise for the Press.

On the 14th ult. Mr. Tokonami, the Japanese Home Minister, invited the representatives of the Tokyo newspapers and news agencies to a dinner at his official residence, and thanked them for the able way in which they had reported matters relating to the reception accorded to the Prince of Wales as well as his Royal Highness's movements during his sojourn in this country. The Minister set out by expressing high satisfaction at the fact that throughout his sojourn in Japan, lasting about a month, the Prince of Wales had been in excellent health and that nothing had occurred to mar his journey. He was recognized on all hands by the Japanese people, high and low, with great warmth and sincerity, and that the enthusiastic reception had contributed to the

DINNER SERVICES, TEA SETS

(FOR 12 PERSONS)
RUGS

CARPETS & TABLE COVERS

HOP CHEONG

Telephone No. 434. Complete House Furnishers. 33, Queen's Road Central.

A sure cure for Prickly Heat and other Skin Irritation caused by the hot weather.

OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION & POWDER
50 cents and \$1.00
Obtainable only at

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

Tel. No. 1877. 14, Queen's Road, Central.

THE WING FAT PRINTING CO., LTD.

PAPER SELLERS, STATIONERS.

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No. 22A, WHITEFIELD Rd.

TELEPHONE 2257

TELEPHONE 1910

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL CO.'S STORE.

Commencing To-day a genuine reduction of 10% on all goods will be made for a period of 20 days only.

Large stock of Summer goods on display. Take advantage of our greatly reduced prices. Best leather suitcases—all sizes—pure leather—local make—from \$3.—up. Cheap-st bargains in Ladies' and Gentlemen's shoes—latest styles.

36, WING LOK STREET.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE.

Mr. Nankwatsu Akaji,

a Graduate of the Tokyo Massage School, has opened a massage room on the First Floor of 2 Queen's Road, Central. Office hours from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. Akaji gives massage on scientific lines, based on instruction in anatomical physiology.

Fee for treatment:—\$2.00 per visit.

GOLDEN STATE BUTTER

From CALIFORNIA CREAMERIES.

Sold by all the leading dealers in one pound cartons—(FRESH)—and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. tins.

SOLE AGENTS:—GEIY BROS. & Co. of the Orient Ltd. PROVISION DEPT.

T. TANAKA

PHOTOGRAPHER

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Developing, Printing & Enlarging Undertaken. Modern Photography. Up-to-date Studio.



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WATERWINGS AND TOWELS

AN EXCEPTIONAL RANGE FOR

YOUR SELECTION.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Ex-Service-Man seeks employment, age 27, willing to take any position offered. Apply Box No. 738 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—New European flat situate in Wanai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to Comptroller Department of Banque de l'Indo Chine.

TO LET.—Offices top floor Prince's Buildings. Apply Harry Wickings & Co.

FOR RENT.—Ground floor office 1,200 sq-ft. Centrally located, occupancy August, 1st. Apply the Admiral Line, Union Building.

LOST.

LOST.—Rough-haired Irish Terrier dog named "Pat." Finder please return to A. B. Stewart, 115 Peak, or c/o Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One practically new Semi-Diesel motor 175 H.P. 2 cylinders 275 R.P.M. together with complete set of spare parts—n perfect running order. Can be seen on application to The Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.

FOR SALE.—Henderson motorcycle and side car. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 730 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.
(2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 KW. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons. Apply to Bolinders, c/o this Paper.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1922, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 3rd. and 5th. June, 1922.

Hongkong, 30th. May, 1922.

Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1922.

KING'S BIRTHDAY AND WHIT MONDAY.

THIS Department will be opened for all purposes till noon on Saturday the 3rd. and Monday the 5th. June. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on those dates.
N. L. SMITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 3rd. instant, all Departments will be open for business as usual. On Monday, the 5th. instant, all Departments will be closed. The Hongkong Dispensing will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd. June, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday. The favorite passenger steamer "H. M. S. (Capt. Charles E. Page). Apply to the Agents at 115 Peak, or c/o Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., 115, Wing Lok Street.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely: Government Notifications, Municipal Notifications, Official Notifications, Legal Notices, Company Notifications, Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

King's Birthday and Whit Monday.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of public business on SATURDAY, 3rd. June, and MONDAY, 5th. June, 1922.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON, Hongkong, 2nd. June, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 6th. June, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

- 1 case Singlets
15 boxes Tinplates
3 Bales Fine Goods
1 bale and 3 bundles Flooring
1 bundle Rubber Sheets

A Quantity of Flat, Round and Square Iron, Tubes, Bolts and Nuts, Rivets etc.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 7th. June, 1922, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Teak sideboard, with bevelled mirror, teak dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, tea table, etc., etc.

Teak double and single bedsteads, wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest-of-drawers, etc.

On view from Tuesday the 6th. June

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 8th. June, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 37 Queen's Road Central The Whole of the Stock in Trade of "Benton"

On view from Tuesday the 6th. instant.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

BON TON, LIMITED. (in Liquidation).

CHEAP SALE.

COMMENCING from Wednesday, the 24th May, 1922, and for Ten days thereafter, all Piece Goods, Millinery, Linen, &c., &c., contained in the premises of the above firm, 37, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, will be sold subject to a cash discount of 25% to clear.
A. R. LOWE, Special Manager, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1922.

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th. day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot	Area	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rental	Rate per Acre
1	11.11.11	11.11.11	11.11.11	11.11.11	11.11.11
2	11.11.11	11.11.11	11.11.11	11.11.11	11.11.11

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 7th DAY OF JUNE, 1922, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, Powell's Buildings, No. 12 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and the portions of the proposed new Memorandum of Association which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association are indicated by being marked in the margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purpose, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's said Registered Office. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by the underlining and marking in the margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on Monday, the 26th DAY OF JUNE 1922, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation. Dated this 27th day of May, 1922.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
H. O. HOLT, Manager.

Hongkong Saigon S.S. "TELEPHONUS" Loading—Monday Sailing—Wednesday For Freight Passage, apply WONG SING 81, Wing Lok St. Phone No. 5.

THE HAI HING S.S. Co.

23, Connaught Road West Phone No. 1770
CANTON-CHOW LINE. S.S. "FANNING" S.S. "SINAN" Leaving every alternate day. HONGKONG-CHOW LINE. S.S. "KOCKNING"

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed to Alexandra Building, 4th floor. J. BIBBS & CO. Hongkong, 1st. June, 1922.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A series of Competitions for ladies and men will be held over the Deep Water Bay Course on Whit-Monday, 5th June. Particulars will be found on Notice Board at the Club House. Post Entries.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE third Gymkhana Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, June 3rd, commencing at 3.30 p.m. The charge for admission will be \$1 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILLIMPOON COAL.

THE undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILLIMPOON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents, The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING

OF OUR NEW WORKSHOP

IN HONGKONG

AT 145 PRAYA. E.

MOTOR ENGINEERS

GENERAL REPAIRS

OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

SPECIALISTS IN

MOTOR CARS

MOTOR CYCLES

JOINTION

BARGAINS IN

NEW AND USED

MOTOR CARS AND

MOTOR CYCLES

REEVES & CO.

145, PRAYA, EAST

PHONE 4002

873

THE HIN FAT S.S. Co.

S.S. "GEORGE" for Swatow on the 3rd of June. 117, Wing Lok St. Phone 242. 24th June & 1st August. CANTON BRANCH—43, Sun Ki Bai Kai KWOK HIN WANG, Sole proprietor.

TUNG HONG

Shipping Company

6, Connaught Road West Phone 2508

LEE HONG

Steamship Co. & Charterers

3, Connaught Road West.

NOTICE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY BALL.

In connection with the King's Birthday Ball at Government House, Guests are particularly requested:—

1. Not to stop their cars or chairs to slight before reaching the steps in the front porch.
2. To send their cars or chairs away immediately after alighting.

Failure to comply with these requests will lead to considerable delay and inconvenience to other Guests.

Guests are also requested to have their visiting cards ready to hand to the Aide de Camp in Waiting before introduction to His Excellency the Governor.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. LI BOY FAN, Chinese graduate

turned in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 122, Queen's Road Central second floor.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

BANK HOLIDAY

WHIT MONDAY

A TEA AND DINNER

DANSANT

will be held on Monday, 5th. June.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

From SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

The Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th. June, 1922, will be subject to rent. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

"AVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN."

Agents, Hongkong, 2nd. June, 1922.

ANNAPOLIS GRADUATES.

ASSURED COMMISSIONS.

Washington, May 23.—The senate naval affairs committee today voted unanimously to recommend the confirmation of President Harding's nomination to be ensign of approximately four hundred midshipmen in the graduating class at Annapolis, thus virtually assuring the commissioning of the entire class.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD

TAKING HAND IN POLITICS.

Houston, Texas, May 23.—The official entrance of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers into politics which hitherto has been prohibited under the brotherhood laws, took place today when the convention unanimously adopted a resolution to cooperate with other labour organizations in the political field.

STAR THEATRE. KOWLOON.

FRIDAY, June 2nd at 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.

"JANE GOEN A-WOING"

Featuring VIVIAN MARTIN.

To-day, 7.15 p.m. The Serial Picture "THE GREAT RADIUM MYSTERY"

1st & 2nd episodes.

Saturday, 3rd June George Carpenter in "THE WONDER MAN."

Booking office for Hongkong Residents will open shortly at the Star Ferry Wharf.

Open daily 3 to 5 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

FERRY TICKETS (FREE) BOTH WAYS.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Storing Sunlight.

The late Professor Benjamin Moore, whose early death deprived science of an audacious thinker and patient craftsman in bio-chemistry, made the relation of green plants to sunlight the centre of his work.

Except the energy of falling water and the force of wind, all the energy used by man can be traced back to organic matter formed in the past or the present under the influence of sunlight. Coal, spirit, petrol, food are simply the radiant energy of the sun stored in a chemical form. The process of storage in its most familiar and abundant form takes place in the green leaves of plants, states the Times Science correspondent.

These absorb water and inorganic salts from the soil, carbonic acid from the air, and by a living process build up the chemical compounds which we call organic with the peculiar quality that they have absorbed radiant energy in such a form that it can afterwards be liberated for our use as fuel or as food.

When energy is transformed from one type to another three things are necessary. There must be a source of energy of the first type, for example, coal; a transformer, as for example, a steam-engine and dynamo; and a device, such as an accumulator or a system of electric wires, in which the new type of energy can reside. In the case of the green plant the radiant light from the sun is the source, the living plant is the transformer, and the starches, sugars, and proteins manufactured in the plant are the types of matter in which the energy changed into chemical form is stored.

The green cell of the living plant is a transformer which builds up its own accumulator. The term photo-synthesis, the combination of simple substances into higher chemical bodies, under the influence of light, is applied to the whole process by which radiant energy is transformed into energy stored in organic compounds.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Moore related to rest in the belief that this vital activity of plants, the base on which all the affairs of men and animals rest, was an ultimate fact, to be accepted without the hope of accommodating it with the physics and chemistry of things, which are not alive.

He believed that, in some way not yet known, life sprang from the inorganic. He recognized that even the simplest green plants were very complex structures, and that it was as impossible to believe in their spontaneous generation as in the spontaneous generation of worms or snakes. He assumed that as the earth cooled, more and more complex compounds, which today

not exist at higher temperatures, not only could exist, but must have come into existence.

First in the chemical chain leading towards life, carbonates would form. Next inorganic colloids would come into existence, at first simple, and then gathering into aggregates which would approximate more and more to the labile, easily destroyed, but also easily reconstructed conditions which are characteristic of life. In some such fashion he supposed the gap between the organic and the inorganic to have been traversed, as an inevitable accompaniment of the lowering of temperature. And the most striking feature in the process was the power of inorganic colloids to act as transformers, absorbing and storing the energy of sunlight.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS WITHOUT LIFE.

The work of Moore himself and of many other bio-chemists seems now to have established that the first stage in the synthesis carried out by the green plant is the formation of the relatively simple chemical substance known as formaldehyde. Of that substance water and carbonic acid are the raw materials; under the influence of light in the presence of the green chlorophyll of the plant, oxygen is liberated, and the remaining atoms are built up into a more complex molecule in which some of the energy of the light is stored.

This feat was first accomplished in the laboratory without the aid of living organisms by subjecting carbonic acid and water to light rays of very short wave-length, far out of the range of vision or the violet side of the spectrum. These rays certainly do not occur in sunlight, so that the chemistry of life was not yet imitated.

The next stage was the realization that the function of the chlorophyll in the living cell was comparable with that of lubricating oil in machinery; it made the transformation of energy easier in the desired direction, preventing it from being dissipated as heat due to friction. It was then found that pigments such as methylene blue, added to the mixture of water and carbonic acid, acted like the chlorophyll of a plant and allowed the synthesis to take place in ordinary sunlight. In other words, the storing of the energy of sunlight by chemical synthesis was accomplished without the presence of a living organism or a complex organic body.

The artificial photosynthesis of formaldehyde is only a first step towards the further synthesis by which the living plant builds up starches and sugars. It is a huge step in theory, greater than the first synthesis of organic bodies which started science in the 19th century. Apart from its bearing on the origin of life, it points towards the possibility of building up food materials artificially, wherever there is water, light, and sunlight, without having to rely on the caprices of vegetation.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

KT. of the GARTER 6th June London & Hamburg.
HELENUS 6th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
EURYLOCHUS 13th June London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
TEUCER 20th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

EURYDAMAS 2nd June Havre & Liverpool
Y-NOTSZE 20th June Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow
PHEMIUS 2nd July Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TALHYBIUS 20th June Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS 11th July

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

DEUCALION 5th June via Suez
ALCINOUS 15th June via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 21st June for Shanghai
PYRRHUS 18th July for Singapore & London
MENTOR 15th Aug. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
AGENTS.SIAMESE STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:—

For Steamers To Sail.

For further particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents. Tel. 36

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for Genoa, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports, about 14th. June.

Further Sailings:—

Expected on or Will leave for above ports

about on or about.

M.S. "PERU" 25th July 1st. September.
M.S. "AFRIKA" 8th. August 15th. "
M.S. "JAVA" 22nd. August 29th. "

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th. May, 1922.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S. S. "BIYO MARU" (FREIGHTER)

8,500 Tons Dead Weight

will be despatched on or about June 11th.

For JAVA & NEW YORK (via Suez)

Taking cargo for BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & NEW YORK.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
King's Building.

Tel. 2374 & 2375.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "INDEPENDENCE" having arrived from New York via ports, on May 29th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hon. Shan Godown Co. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on June 5th, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 5th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor, Union Building,
Hongkong, May, 29th, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 5th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the godowns for examination by the consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st. June, 1922.

STRAFORD AND ITS
FESTIVAL.

Cinema and Modern Drama.

The publication of the annual report of the Governors of the Stratford Memorial Theatre, revealing a bank overdraft of nearly £10,000, has caused many people to think furiously over the future position of the Shakespeare Festival, though there is nobody who thinks for a moment that the Festival will be allowed to suffer extinction, save a special correspondent in the Times.

The position that the Governors have had to face has not been by any means a simple one, and the critic of recent happenings must always realize that it is easy to be wise after the event. Since the war the Shakespeare Memorial Committee in London has donated the rent from the Y. M. C. A. hut which stood on the Memorial Theatre site in Bloomsbury towards meeting any loss that might be incurred by the New Shakespeare Company in its work at Stratford, but the Y. M. C. A. occupation has now ceased, and with it the yearly grant towards the guarantee fund. Now that the Memorial Committee has succeeded in disposing of its site, which is to be used for the new buildings of the Rockefeller Institute, it may not be too much to hope that there may soon be funds available again to help the New Shakespeare Company; but for the moment, at any rate, this source of income is stopped, and local patriotism has been enlisted to ensure the holding of the Summer Festival, which begins in July.

Under the guidance of the Stratford Chamber of Commerce a local guarantee fund has been organized, and though the amount realized from this source has not been disclosed, it is an open secret that the Chamber of Commerce have been able to assure the Governors of the Memorial Theatre that the Summer Festival can certainly be held. What will happen next year is unknown, but by that time, the local guarantors contend, the position will have been clarified by the sale of the Bloomsbury site.

A PERMANENT COMPANY.

The financial security of the Festival must always be difficult to maintain, because the New Shakespeare Company does not carry on its works all the year round. Before the Spring Festival begins, weeks of arduous rehearsal are necessary and a large portion of the receipts are swallowed up by the preliminary expenses. With a company playing throughout the year the same difficulty would not have to be faced, and it is generally hoped that sooner or later there may arise from Stratford-on-Avon a wholly efficient repertory company touring throughout the country and, if necessary, the Empire, but returning to Shakespeare's birthplace each year for the Birthday celebration.

Recently a conference on Drama and Education has been in session at Stratford and one or two papers of real value have been read. But taking it on the whole there has been too great a tendency to deal with narrow aspects of the question rather than to take a broad view of a really vital subject. More than one speaker has made use of the occasion to pour scorn on the cinema and the possibilities of its future development, and it was not until Mr. St. John Ervine contributed a thoughtful address on the subject that the delegates were asked to realize that, after all, the cinema has come to stay and that the duty of the reformer is to mould its development on right lines. Possibly one reason for this bit-

terness at the expense of the film is that the Memorial Theatre is now used as a cinema when it is not required for the presentation of Shakespeare's plays. But those who scoff at the "pictures" have not been able to suggest how the Memorial Theatre could have been better employed financially by a governing body which has been groaning under the incubus of an overdraft. The Memorial Theatre cannot live on the Festivals alone, and one may take it for granted that any scheme for its use at other times of the year in a way that will produce any substantial revenue at all will be gratefully welcomed by the governors. If the theatre could thrive on its memories there would be no need to worry, but the mere memory of the glorious past has never yet reduced a bank overdraft.

Dr. C. W. Kimmins, who presided at one of the sessions of the Conference, declared that enormous progress had been made in the production of films in quite a few years, and the best proof of this was to be found in Mr. Griffith's new film *Orphans of the Storm*.

CINEMA PROBLEM.

Mr. St. John Ervine said that there was no kinship between the moving picture and the stage play; it was no good condemning the pictures and saying they would not notice them. The manufacture of them had become one of the most important industries in the world. The cinema had come to stay, and they were not going to do any good either to the moving picture or the theatre by pretending that it was not there. Their job was to see if somehow or other they could not make it a better thing than it was. On its mechanical side it was as nearly perfect as they could imagine it to be, but practically no attention had been paid to the intellectual side. The great crime of the cinema was that it was destroying the imagination of the people who were going to see it. Everything was arranged so that there was no need for the spectator to think for himself. It insisted on detail and thereby stifled imagination. In the healthiest period of this country the English people produced great tragedies. The surest sign of decadence was that it could not bear to witness tragedy and could only enjoy trivial entertainment. The rise to popularity, for instance, of Miss Ethel M. Dell coincided with the period of the war. Two million people read her works and saw nothing ridiculous in them, because they had been accustomed to see equally ridiculous stuff in the cinemas. In England to-day we had a generation which when the war began were 14 or 15 years of age. It is now adult, but spiritually and mentally it was still in the condition that it was before the war. The cinema, though it could not kill imagination, could hold it in chains, and their task was to remove those chains, though that could not be done by coming to conferences and sneering at the films.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

The position of several hundred Chinese students in Tokyo is very serious, and according to one of the officials at the Foreign Office, many of the young men sent to Japan to study by the Chinese Government are facing starvation unless some relief is found immediately. Local Government officials have interested themselves on behalf of the students and are attempting to get money from business men and bankers to ease the present situation.

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ARBITRATION FOR CIVIL
SERVICE.

Staffs' Appeal to Government.

On behalf of the Civil Service Joint Committee, which represents all branches of the Civil Service, a concerted effort is being made to persuade the Government either to restore the Arbitration Board, which it has abolished, or create some similar arbitral authority to take its place. A letter has been sent to every member of Parliament stating that the staff sides of the Service regard the Board of Arbitration as essential to the effective working of the Whitley system. After reviewing the pros and cons of the matter the letter concludes:—

"The staff organizations of the Civil Service, which are concerned not only with the well-being of their members, but also for the efficiency of the Civil Service, which is their profession, feel that unless the Board of Arbitration is replaced the result will be disastrous from every point of view. The efficiency of the Service will undoubtedly suffer; and the same unheeded accumulation of remediable grievances will be experienced as occurred to pre-war days."

A resolution is to be laid before the Government calling upon them "immediately to replace the Board which has been abolished by another independent body with power to settle disputes which have been found incapable of adjustment by Whitley committees or by direct negotiation between the staff organizations and the State."

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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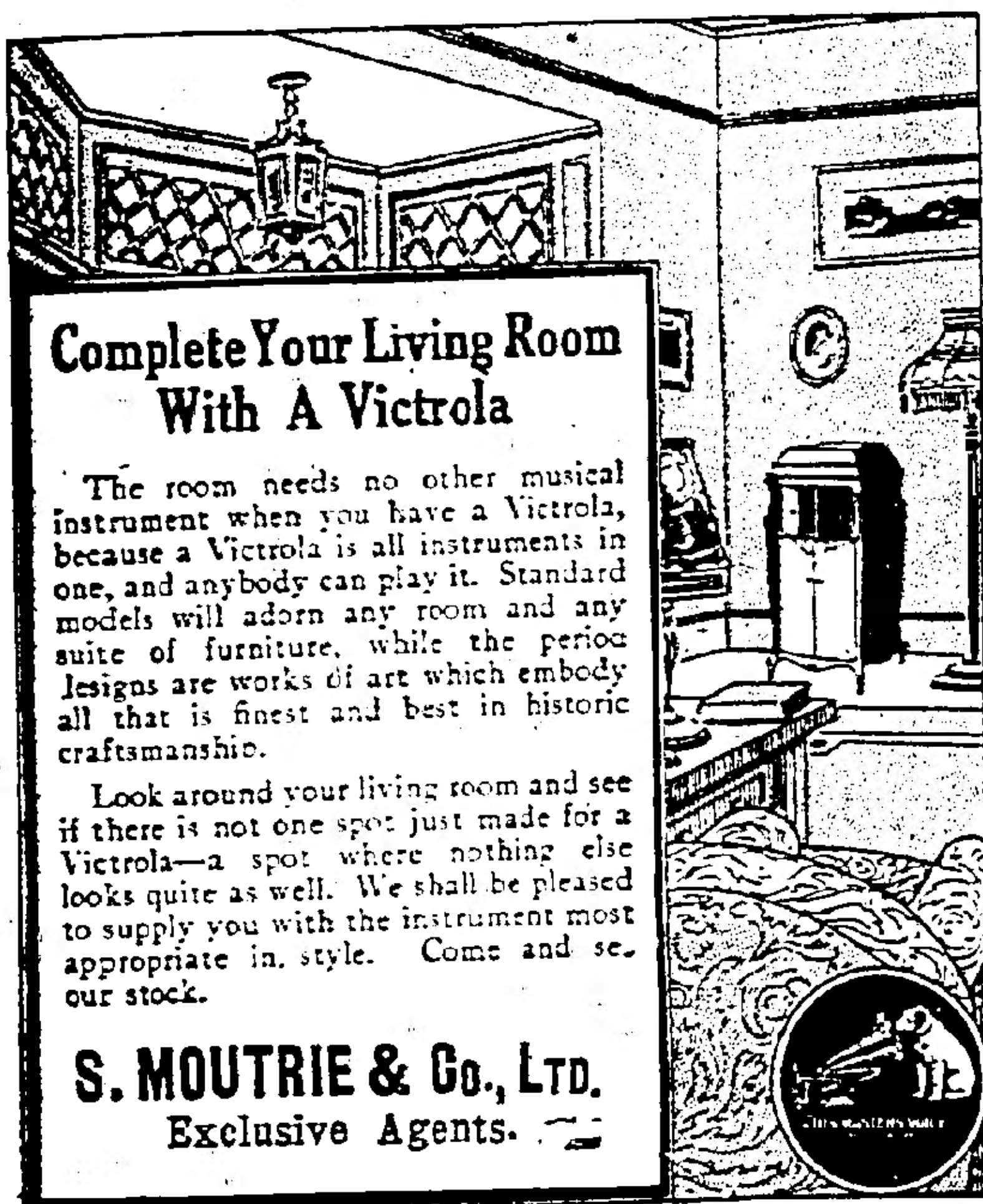
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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 2nd June, 1922.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

The explanations given by the Attorney-General regarding the amendments which have been introduced into the Rents Ordinance are such as to establish the point that the Government has made a sincere and honest attempt to strengthen and clarify the law in such a way as to make it fair to all parties concerned. If extensive alterations have not been made it is not because there is a disinclination to protect tenants—rather the reverse, for tinkering with an enactment can easily end in its being made less watertight than it should be. Such alterations as have been made are couched in simple language, thus avoiding ambiguity, and there has been an obvious attempt to steer clear of anything that would complicate the law or make the measure unduly cumbersome. The temporary character of the legislation was a factor that had to be considered, though we cannot help thinking that the Attorney-General was rather optimistic in suggesting that this protective measure will only be needed for a further twelve months. The idea has been to produce a comprehensive but not unduly involved measure, and, in cases of dispute, to leave it to the Courts to interpret the spirit of the Ordinance.

The suggestions that have been adopted by the Government are of such a nature as to reveal a desire to be fair to all parties, for some are in the landlords' as well as the tenants' favour. It would have been admittedly difficult to incorporate some of the proposals put forward, excellent though they may have been in intent. We are quite prepared to admit that landlords are not the only profiteers, for many tenants who lease property and complain of high rentals make no bones about charging excessively for furnished quarters. But we realise the difficulty of legislating against these hypocrites. Chinese tenants and some Europeans as well will appreciate the strengthening of the law to cover cases where landlords give notice to quit on the plea of an intention to carry out alterations. In such cases, the landlord will have to carry out the reconstruction expeditiously or he may find himself with a thousand-dollar fine, plus damages, to pay.

As the Ordinance stands, the Governor-in-Council is given wide powers to exclude the operation of the Ordinance in exceptional cases, but knowing His Excellency's sympathies with oppressed tenants, there need be no fear of the weakening of the provisions of the enactment on that account. The amended Bill is a distinct improvement on the old Ordinances, and we hope it will operate until the time comes when tenants no longer need protection.

The Macao Aftermath.

The Governor of Macao, in conjunction with the Executive Council, has adopted the emphatic measure of dissolving the Chinese labour guilds, or at least of issuing a decree for that purpose, and the mandate directs the military authorities to see that it is enforced. The ban applies to all guilds whose rules have not been submitted to the Government and to those which participated in the disturbances. It should be noted that about a third of the guilds, belonging to a distinct federation, deprecated the fatal demonstrations. The Macao authorities are indeed adopting a drastic course, and some question arises as to the utility of the proceeding. Apparently the guilds have only to move across the way into Chinese territory, as many of them have done, though it may be that their transference from the spot will prevent them from exercising the same direct influence. On the other hand, being outside of Macao's surveillance, they may be able to stir up strife in a still more sinister way. As the decree uses the term "dissolved," it would appear that the measure is not merely a temporary one. Certainly the conduct of the truculent type of guild invites some restrictive action. How far the sweeping course adopted at Macao will prove practicable remains to be seen. It is regrettable that the Chinese labour movement, in its modern phase, should so soon have fallen under the control of extremists.

The Luck of the Sweep.

Better to be born lucky than rich. Given the luck, the gift of wealth seems almost superfluous, because the luck brings it along. Some hundred thousand or more people waited on the wheel that allotted the numbers in the Calcutta Sweepstake, and the lucky turn fell to Miss Gwendoline Thomas, a typist in the Royal Insurance Office, Liverpool, where it is a reasonable inference that there will be a vacancy before long, seeing that the winning ticket carries a prize of £50,000. That eclipses the big Shanghai sweep, substantial as is the latter, and reduces the Colony's pool on the local Derby or the Champions to insignificance, though nobody will think of despising either of these. Miss Thomas will not receive the full £50,000. Her sense of prudence impelled her to part with a half-share at the modest figure, considering that the winner was one of the favourites, of £3,000. Still £33,000 represents an agreeable bank-balance. Yes; give us the luck and we will gladly let the wealth look after itself.

OBJECTION TO DAM.

A New Territory Dispute.

The District Officer for the New Territories (North) has the following in his annual report:—The opposition to the proposed dam for the new Shau Kei-Mai-Po reclamation assumed very serious proportions in March when the leading Elder of Ping Shan, who acts as local agent for the syndicate, was roughly handled by a Kam Tin crowd. For a time there was a distinct danger of an old-style fight between the two groups of villages and although this was happily averted by the mediation of the Tai Po and Un Long branches of the same clan, it was evident that no dam could be constructed at the place proposed without inviting perpetual and dangerous friction. The original proposal for a dam below the road-bridge was then revived and it was decided that a dam might be constructed from the foot of a hill some 1½ mile downstream from the bridge to the opposite (right) bank of the creek. The height of the dam is strictly limited and the times of flood its whole length of 1,400 feet will be available for overflow.

DAY BY DAY.

LOTS OF PEOPLE ARE LOOKING FOR THE PATH OF LEAST PERSISTENCE.

Lieut. A. H. Mockridge, R.G.A., has qualified at the examination in colloquial Cantonese.

There were ten cases of plague (five fatal) and two of small-pox (one fatal) notified yesterday, all being Chinese.

Two foks of a shop at 136, Chung Chau Street, who went to collect \$1,198 from various customers, failed to return yesterday.

Amongst the passengers booked for Manila by the President Hayes are Mr. R. F. Barnett, Mr. R. Deming, and Mr. Rene Ullman (Messrs. Ullman and Co.).

According to observations taken at the Botanic Gardens, there were only seven days during May when no rain fell. The total fall was 5.87 inches.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola, which was recently in collision with the Kumano Maru off Woosung, has arrived in harbour. She leaves to-day for London.

The principal items on the agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are several applications for the erection of modern sanitary conveniences.

The crews of the Star Ferry boats are now back and the normal service has been restored. As of old, the last ferry now leaves Kowloon at 12.15 a.m. and Hongkong at 12.30 a.m.

Near the Western Market, in Des Voeux Road, a Chinese yesterday was injured in the right foot by the wheel of a truck passing over it. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

One of the best of Mr. Philip Oppenheim's mystery tales is "The Long Arm of Mannister." It has been filmed and yesterday the screening of it, in seven parts, held the attention of big audiences at the Kowloon Theatre.

At to-morrow night's performance at the Star Theatre a very interesting picture "The Wonder Man" (an American society drama) will be screened for the first time in China, in which the famous French boxer, Carpentier, will appear in the principal role. No-one should miss this splendid play.

Our Picture Page to-morrow will contain two photos showing the damage caused to the s.s. Dongola in the recent collision; pictures taken at the wedding of Mr. V. C. Labrum; and groups of the Hongkong Football Club team, St. Paul's College running team and Catholic clergy including the new Bishop of Kwang Chow Wan.

Injuries were sustained by a Chinese yesterday when he was knocked down by motor car No. 373. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. He has since succumbed to his injuries. It is stated in one report that deceased made a sudden dash across the roadway at Queen's Road East and was knocked down by the car, whose driver had not sufficient warning to apply the brakes in time.

SUN'S EXPEDITION.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

The following message appears in the Canton Times:—

Shiuchow, May 30th.—During the last two days the centre of our army frustrated great attempts of the enemy to regain their losses by a counter attack upon Shiucheng, which cost the latter very dearly, for the enemy left over a thousand dead and wounded, besides great quantity of war supplies behind them.

The right wing of our army captured Sinfeng yesterday morning after two days of fierce fighting. The defenders of the best of the northern army in Kiangsi, which was the Luchun's own brother. Here our army captured seven batteries, twenty machine guns and over a million cartridges and a thousand rifles.

The left wing of our army captured Chungyi on the 28th and is now pursuing the enemy towards Kauchow. The backbone of the enemy is broken and the barrier of Kiangsi is open. Kiangsi people greatly rejoice and welcome the democratic army.

TELEPHONE CHARGES INCREASE.

The Government's View.

There is no doubt that many telephone users in the Colony consider the increase in charges excessive. Yesterday we gave the views of the Telephone Company on the subject; to-day our representative called on the Acting Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) to hear the Government's point of view.

Negotiations have been taking place for some time between the company and the Government with a view to the extension of the company's licence. Experts have been called in, Mr. P. H. Cole, of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., and Mr. Cook, who was a member of the committee to carry out and enquire into the telephone services at Home recently. Acting on these gentlemen's advice, the Government propose to extend the local company's agreement for about another twenty-seven years, on the understanding that the service is brought to a truly up-to-date.

The Government consider that the new rates will bring in a just and proper dividend. What the Government consider a fair dividend, Mr. Fletcher did not make clear, but that point will probably be made public when the new agreement is signed, which should be within the next week or so. If after a certain period—say, five years—the Company is making more than what the Government consider a proper dividend the rates will be reduced.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that originally the charge was \$10. When the dollar fell below two shillings the rate was fixed at £10. Then the dollar increased in value and as the rate remained at £10 the company was losing money.

With regard to the Shanghai charges being lower than in Hongkong, Mr. Fletcher explained that the northern port has a system which is in excellent working order. They have not to renew their system and put in new plant, if they had, as the Hongkong company has to do, they would not be able to carry on at their current rate.

A Criticism.

We have received the following for publication:—

Sir—An examination of the reasons put forward by the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd., in their circular of the 30th. May, 1922, for increasing rates appear wholly inadequate. The reasons put forward are:—

1. High price of telephone apparatus.
2. Working costs in general.
3. Heavy expenditure about to be undertaken for erection of a new Exchange and installation of a new Central Battery System.

As regards:—

1. This is capital expenditure and cannot affect the working expenses of the concern, except that provision for depreciation will be heavier.
2. It is common knowledge that a considerable number of new telephones have been installed within recent years; and, it is an accepted fact that the ratio of working costs decreases with a larger turn-over, therefore the expenses of working per telephone should be less.
3. This again is Capital expenditure, and the same remark applies to this as to No. 1.

It would appear that the chief reasons for increasing the subscription is for the purpose of installing a new system, and the erection of a new Exchange; in other words, subscribers, instead of shareholders, are to find the necessary capital.

In conclusion, it would be interesting if the public were informed of the working expenses, excluding such capital expenditure as may have been charged to revenue, percentage of depreciation and gross income, for, say, the last ten years of this Company.

Yours, etc.

J. H. SETH.

Hongkong, June 1, 1922.

CALIFORNIA KLEAGLES TO LOSE COMMISSIONS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25.—The head office of the Ku Klux Klan here announced to-day that the commissions of every Kleeagle in California would be revoked after a preliminary investigation of alleged lawlessness there. The announcement said: "We do not intend to reinstate any Kleeagle who has taught or encouraged lawlessness."

SUN YAT-SEN.

Arrives Back in Canton.

The Canton Times of to-day states:—

President Sun Yat-sen arrived at Canton from Sinkwan yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock p.m. President Sun landed at the Government Pier and was welcomed by Governor Wu Ting-fang and other high officials in the city. A part of the soldiers of the Canton Garrison formed the guard of honour. The President was taken in a motor car to the Presidential Office escorted by only thirty body-guards.

"FUNG SHUI."

Three Violent Disputes.

According to the District Officer, there were three violent disputes in the Northern district of the New Territories over "fung shui" during last year, characterised by the usual venom and mendacity. In one case the manager of the "Chai Tong" at Fan Ling induced a poor farmer of Lunx Yeuk Tau to sell the resting place of his grand-parents and the village of Tung Kok Wai, near the grave, and having received no share of the purchase-money, entered a strong protest which was upheld, though not on that ground. The other dispute concerned a grave site near Liu Pok and a "she tan" at Wang Chan, where the various "surnames" quarrel ceaselessly.

NEW BANK.

Branch in Hongkong.

To promote commercial relations between China and the Scandinavian countries, a bank with a capital of \$10,000,000 and reserve funds of \$2,500,000, styled the Sino-Scandinavian Bank, which has been established at Peking, has just opened a branch in Hongkong, with offices on the ground floor of the Club Lusitano building.

The chief manager is Mr. Li Man-chi, the sub-manager Mr. L. Sorensen, and the Board of Directors includes Mr. H. Skappel and Mr. Kong Tin-lok, an ex-Minister of Agriculture, both these two latter gentlemen represent the interests of their respective nationalities, which are invested in equal shares in the new Bank.

CRIMES IN NEW TERRITORIES.

Castle Peak as Home of Political Intrigue.

In his annual report, the District Officer of the New Territories (North) says—The more serious crimes reported included one double murder and armed robbery, one murder, two armed robberies accompanied by kidnapping, three armed robberies on land, four on water, two robberies with violence and one highway robbery. The double murder took place at Castle Peak, a district notorious as a home of political intrigue. The real motive appears to have been revenge on a person of mysterious antecedents who was living in the temple where the crime occurred. The other victim owed his fate to his endeavours to procure help. The other murder was committed by a man subsequently found to be insane, the victim being his own daughter. Of the robberies one was committed on the Sha U Chung Ferry Launch, the robbers boarding the vessel at Sha U Chung and carrying out their crime shortly after she left that Chinese port. The other three were all committed on the same day on cargo junks off So Shi Mun. One of the armed robberies with kidnapping took place close by at Lung Shou Wan only a fortnight later. The kidnapped persons were soon released and the whole circumstances of the four crimes are suspicious to a degree and thoroughly in keeping with the evil reputation of the neighbourhood. From its position effective patrol is extremely difficult and so far as the shore population is concerned it is at least open to question whether they do not merit expulsion rather than protection. The children kidnapped in the other case (from Lin Fa Ti) were released from Chinese Territory after much negotiations, a ransom being paid.

HONGKONG OFFICER'S
LUCK.Third Prize in Calcutta
Sweep.

"No; I like my work and I'm quite content here," said Major Harding, of the R.A.M.C., who has won the third prize in the famous Calcutta Sweep, when a *Telegraph* reporter asked him this morning if he would be going home as a result of his good fortune.

Major Harding, like thousands of others, had a "flutter" in the Calcutta Sweep and almost forgot all about it. He went up north to Peking on duty and when he arrived back in Hongkong he received the news that he had drawn a horse, Cragisgower. From this time onwards the Derby had more than a passing interest for Major Harding. He watched the betting and waited until the fateful day arrived. Then came the news that his horse, with the odds standing at 20-1, had gained third place.

The value of the prize is stated to be in the neighbourhood of £18,000, but Major Harding thinks it will not be quite so much as that. Anyway, it will be quite a substantial sum. There are many in Hongkong who, if such a windfall came their way, would be sailing round at the shipping companies' offices, buying cabin trunks and making other preparations, but Major Harding has decided to "carry on" at his job.

BASEBALL.

To-Morrow's Game.

At Happy Valley to-morrow the first regular game of baseball for this season takes place, when the Hongkong team will play a nine representing the South China Athletic. Quite a number of new faces will be seen in Hongkong's line-up, several new men being given a chance to show their form. The South China team will contain quite a number of returned students from America who have had considerable baseball experience and in their practice games they have showed up, particularly well. A keen game is anticipated. Dr. Urquhart will again umpire and Dr. Daugherty will call decisions on bases.

After last evening's practice, the Hongkong men held a meeting and elected Mr. H. J. Koch as Field Captain of the team. New uniforms have been made and will be distributed in time for to-morrow's game. The grand stand has been completed and during this week the Public Works Department has been busy levelling up the ground, the condition of the diamond being much improved, thus permitting of more accurate field work.

The local Club is looking forward to good support for its opening game.

PEKING NEWS.

Foreign Aid for Wu Pei-fu?

According to a telegram from Peking, a report from diplomatic circles states that the foreign Powers intend rendering assistance to General Wu Pei-fu so as to expedite the unification of the country.

The President has declared that when the country is reunited he will resign.

In reply to a proposal made by members of the old Parliament, ex-President Li Yuan-hung states that he will consent to enter politics again provided the Tuchen system is abolished and the disbandment of troops carried out.

CALIFORNIA ANTI-ALIEN
LAW LEGAL.

San Francisco, May 24.—The United States district court to-day held that the California anti-alien land law violates no provisions of the constitution nor treaties and denied the petition of Satow, a Japanese, for an injunction restraining the District Attorney from preventing the sale of stock in an agricultural corporation to Satow. United States circuit judge, W. W. Morrow, sitting with the district court concurred.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBUTE
TO
SIR A. PEARSON.

A blinded soldier arrived in London with a magnificent wreath from South Africa as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Pearson.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S
ASCENDANCY.Plain Talk to Superstede
Soft Answers.

Republican Party leaders in conference at Washington recently are united in declaring that President Harding's resumption of party leadership has had an electrifying effect throughout the country, writes Mr. F. W. Wile the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* special correspondent.

They refer to his successful captaincy of the fight in the House of Representatives against the pacifist-reductionist attack on naval appropriations. "The President's stand for a 'treaty navy' and on the Bonus Bill are the best things he's done in a long time," was the way a Republican organization leader of national renown expressed himself.

Apparently the expectation is widespread that what Mr. Harding has begun in the direction of party commander-in-chief he will not abandon. Party managers are convinced, the country, the Republican Party and even the recalcitrant majority in Congress are ready for the kind of "big stick" the present occupant of the White House knows how to wield.

They are in no fear President Harding will try "strong-arm" methods. They declare he doesn't have to. But they are quite as positive that the time has come when Mr. Harding must give up his temperamental disinclination to coerce and do some genuine leading.

The organization captains—the fellows who are in Main Street somewhere every day or whose business it is to hear from Main Street—insist that "the stuff Harding gave 'em" on the occasion of the naval personnel victory is what is wanted, and wanted badly. It is confidently asserted, for example, that if the President will do for an adequate army what he has just accomplished for an adequate navy he will command as solid support in Congress and outside as was vouchsafed him when the Naval Appropriation Bill went to its final passage. Mr. Harding thinks a minimum strength for the army is 130,000 as against the 115,000 which the pacifist-reductionist section espouses.

The same element that fought the "treaty navy" now have massed forces against the army which Secretary Weeks and General Pershing and Harbord recommend. They are not likely to find Mr. Harding friendly to their theory that the National Defence Act, with its provisions for citizen training, threatens to turn America into an "armed camp."

PARTY'S STRONGEST ASSET. Republican leaders, as the 1922 campaign approaches, are finding that President Harding unmistakably is the party's strongest asset. They are persuaded, they say, that it can only become an even more potent asset if he adheres to the policy of constructive party captaincy. The country is in pretty sore-headed mood on a number of political issues, the leaders are finding.

There is a bitter clamour for action on the Tariff Bill, regarding which the commercial world thinks there has been unnecessary dillying and dallying. Taxpayers, large and small, are disappointed that there has been no larger measure of relief for them in any of the proposed revenue legislation.

As Republican strategists view the political battlefield, they see the Democratic host disorganized as it has not been for many years. Wilson-Tumulty-Cox-Reed-McAdoo rifts, with all the issues and side-issues therewith associated, are visualized as compensation for, if not entirely wiping out the kinks in the Republican armour here and there. It is because the enemy is believed to be "shot to pieces" that Republican managers are anxious for rankclosing, aggressive leadership in their own camp.

They profess to be convinced that President Harding, in the chaotic conditions prevailing in Congress and in the country, has a peculiarly potent opportunity if he will grasp it. They know him to be thoroughly alive to party necessities and party opportunities.

Their task is to make a man whose every fibre hankers for peace and conciliation see that salvation just now lies in the direction of plain speaking and assertiveness. "Blocs" have to be put in their places. Special interests need to be told things. Timorous members of Congress have to be reminded that re-election is not always most surely bought by cowardice.

TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

The comment of the Paris Press on the Germano-Russian agreement at Genoa, which they call a *coup de jarnac*, brings to light a phrase with a curious history. Although often associated with the battle at Jarnac, a town near Cognac, it really owes its origin to a duel fought between the Baron de Jarnac and one Chat-eignerie, in the 16th century, and although the phrase now means "a stab in the back," the baron did not win by a foul blow, but slashed his opponent between the knee, an original, but legitimate device. So history has cast an unwarranted slur on the name of a good gentleman and soldier.

A distinction that recalls the successes of his early career at the Bar has fallen unnoticed to Mr. Asquith—he is now the oldest King's Counsel in the House of Commons. Until he retired at the close of the last Parliament, Sir William Phipson Beale, who has just died, was the senior "silk," for he was called within the Bar in 1888, two years before the Independent Liberal leader. Sir John Butcher and Mr. Rawlinson now come second to Mr. Asquith, having been K.C.'s since 1897, and after them in order of seniority are Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Ernest Pollock (the Attorney-General) and Sir Leslie Scott, the other Law Officer.

Some famous players advocate, with a view to brightening cricket, even more revolutionary changes than the eight-ball over, which the M.C.C. intends to sanction for matches in Australia only. Mr. B. J. R. Bosanquet, famous some few years back for his "googlie" bowling, has written in favour of inflicting a penalty on the batting side for each maiden over, and of giving each side an equal amount of time for batting; if no result is reached, the side that has scored most runs when stumps are finally drawn would be adjudged the winner. Mr. Bosanquet would also heighten the stumps by about three inches, thus giving the bowler a better chance on fast wickets, without making much difference on slow.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT."

Glasgow's Conservatism.

For fully two months the Glasgow Corporation has been engaged in a futile campaign to overcome the natural conservatism of the average man in the street. The council decided that the rule of the road for pedestrians, as for vehicles, should be "Keep to the Left," and instructions were issued broadcast that on and after February 19 "all persons, at all times, and in all places," should keep to the left. The result, however, has been simply to intensify and aggravate traffic congestion in the principal thoroughfares of the city. Few people regard the new order seriously. The great bulk of the inhabitants continue to use the right side of the footpath, with the result that the comparatively few conscientious individuals who try to carry out the new rule find themselves in the centre of a hostile stream of traffic against which it is almost impossible to make any progress.

The Corporation tramcars have been freely used for the display of posters inscribed "Keep to the Left," and prominent notices have been hung over the footpaths from the tramway standards. An open top-deck car, covered with "Keep to the Left" posters, has carried along the tramway routes a tramway official with a megaphone, through which he constantly shouted to the crowds below "Keep to the Left." The effort was at first treated by the citizens as a huge joke, but after a few days of unceasing repetition its appearance aroused no interest.

The final effort has been the engagement of unemployed men, bearing sandwich-boards with the words "Keep to the Left," to patrol the streets, with rigid instructions themselves to keep to the left and to see that no one can pass them on the footpath unless on the proper side.

It is not always most surely bought by cowardice.

If President Harding listens to the counsels which are being recommended to him along those lines, the weeks ahead are likely to see things done, concludes Mr. Wile.

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ON STYLE.

The fascination attaching to "style" is evidenced by the number of writers who dissertate upon it and the number of people who are ready to read their dissertations. Sometimes a feeling comes along that these discussions are vain, that "style" is too elusive a thing to be dissected, that the theme could be debated year in and year out without arriving at finality. Then the fascination reasserts itself, especially when the subject is in such capable hands as those of Mr. J. Middleton Murry, who has just treated it in "The Problem of Style" (Oxford University Press, 6s. 6d.).

Mr. Murry has risen rapidly to the front rank of critics. To read one of his essays is to want to read another, for he has a sensitive and yet incisive way of getting at the essential. And there is something more besides. Mr. Murry, besides being a writer about others, is a poet of distinction, and a novelist who has just produced, in "The Things We Are," a book with its own flavour of interest and charm. The present volume, however, exhibits him on the other side. It was a high compliment—especially for a young critic—to be asked to lecture on style to the English Literature School at Oxford.

Style touches beauty and pleasure near the source, and is, as it were, the sum of many pleasures we have enjoyed; and yet we are never quite sure what style is. A critic ought to know, and almost every famous critic has said: his word—without, however, ending the matter. Probably, as Mr. Murry says, there is no last word. But out of a venture where it is very easy to say the wrong word he comes with an enhanced reputation. This little book, perhaps the best thing he has done as a critic, is not a student's manual but six hours of talk which goes to the heart of its subject, not shying from a promising side-glance and full of happy instances.

The reality lives in anything that has been made well and beautifully, whether to take examples from this book—it is that delectable satirical "right and left" of Jane Austen's which dispatches the Middletons and the Manne Dashwoods; or those lines of the exquisite rediscovered poet, John Clare, though they are only about a peering snail, or Shakespeare's death-scene of Cleopatra, which is about the greatest human things, and rises through majesty, irony and passion to fall and rest greatly in its slowly dropping close. We can separate out of these and others the various notes of style: emotion, sensitive perception, control, precision, vividness, beauty of rhythm, and sheer artistry of words. And we can go underneath these to the bones or rudiments of composition which all writing uses. But Mr. Murry's book reminds us that style, even the greatest, is always made by somebody. A genuine writer is trying to convey his thoughts or emotions exactly and sincerely, even if he has used artifice, as he must, to find the right shape for them. A good style, lives because it is true. We know it first, impersonally, as it were, in a convincing sentence or a finely depicted scene; but on finding page after page with an

unmistakable quality we see that the writer has found a language which expresses his unique way of seeing and feeling things.

In "Secret Harvest" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.) Miss Dorothy Percival has written a post-war drama. Her first novel, "Footsteps," showed promise; her second shows a great advance. She can write simply and directly. She has a sense of character. She can understand men as well as women. She does not seem, like so many novelists, to get her knowledge at second-hand. Above all, she has a genuine sense of the drama of character, and she allows nothing to interfere with her drama. It is this simplicity and singleness of purpose in the construction of her book which is its most distinctive quality. The time of the story is fifteen to twenty years after the war. This was necessary for Miss Percival's purpose, but she shows her wisdom in writing, as she explains in a note, "as though the social conditions were the same as now, and refraining from any prophecies, which would only prove tedious and inaccurate." The scene of the story is a farm in the Cotswolds. The subject is the antagonism, in character and ambition, of two brothers. Behind this antagonism is a secret about the birth of the elder of the two. As the antagonism grows and the characters of the two boys develop, it becomes more and more clear that the secret, whatever it is, must be told, but how and when are the father and mother to tell it, and what will be the result? That is the simple and moving drama of the book. When the reader learns the secret, he sees how skillfully Miss Percival has prepared the way for its revelation.

After many unavoidable delays the first volume of "The Cambridge History of India," more than half of which was in type in 1914, when war made further progress impossible until the end of 1918, has been published by the Cambridge University Press. The history is to be completed in six volumes, the composite work of various scholars who have explored at first hand the main sources of information, as in the modern and medieval histories already issued by the same Press. The present volume, which covers the progress of ancient India from the earliest times to about the middle of the first century A.D., shows how far research has succeeded in recovering from the past the outlines of a history which until within the last few years was commonly regarded as irretrievably lost. The contributors include Professor E. J. Rapson, the editor of the volume; Sir Halford Mackinder, Dr. P. Giles, Prof. A. B. Keith, Dr. G. MacDonald, Dr. T. W. Rhys Davids and Mrs. Rhys Davids, Professor A. V. Williams Jackson, Dr. J. Charpentier, Sir John Marshall, Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins, Dr. F. W. Thomas, Mr. E. H. Beyer, and Dr. L. D. Barnett.

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Receipts from the letting of amusements sites at Skegness total £2,246. The portion of the seashore recently purchased from Earl of Scarborough for £3,000 has yielded over £1,000 rentals for one season.

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CAMERA NEWS



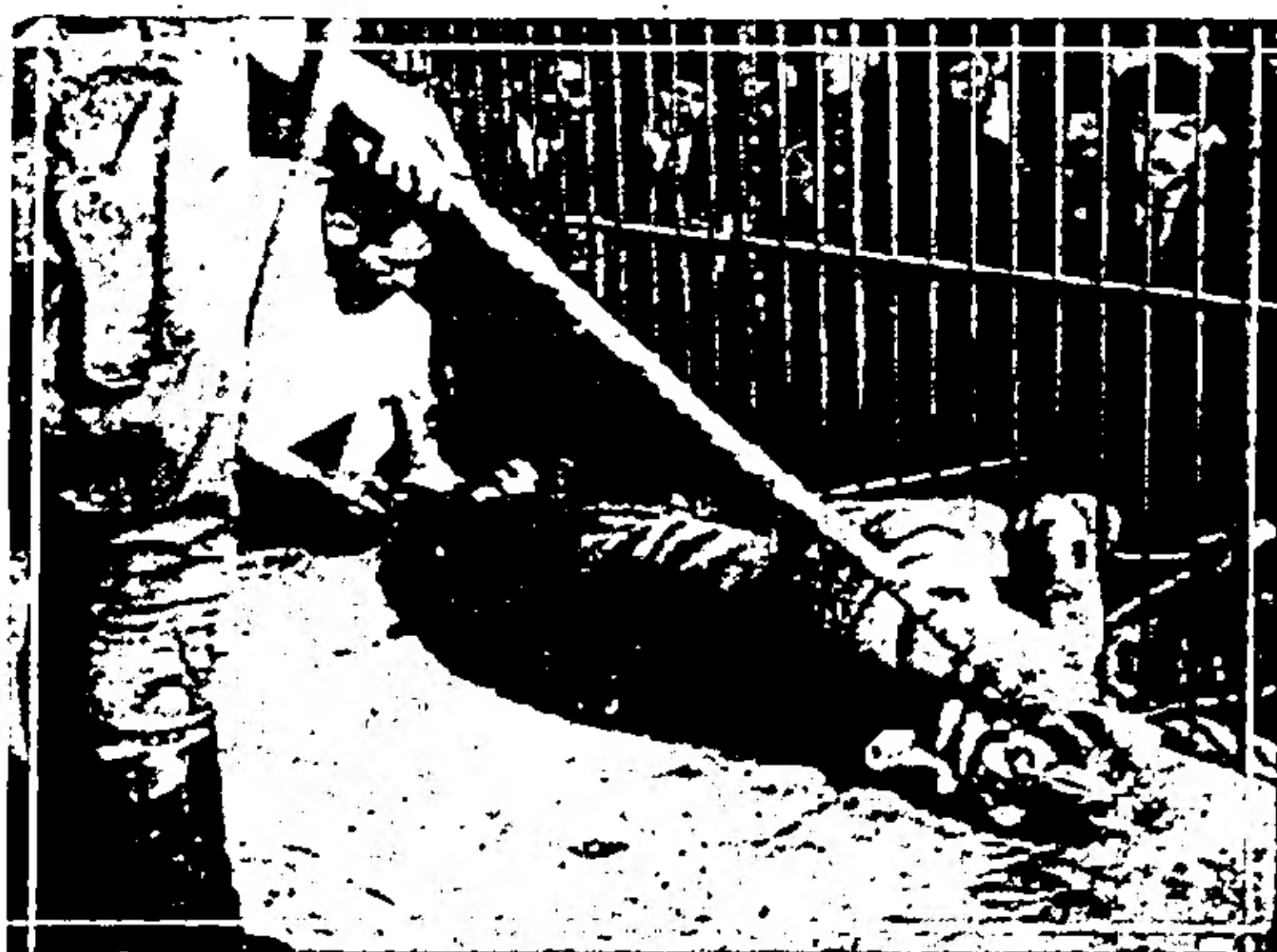
Ovides, the South American motorist, finishing first in the race from Buenos Aires to Rosario. Thousands watched the event.



This novel clock, the property of an American antique collector, bears the date 1622 and was operated by filling the cylinder with water and adjusting a cock so that the water, dripping out, moved the hands by means of weights.



Several lives were lost and thousands of dollars in property destroyed by floods in the coal mining region of Illinois. This shows water breaking through the 30-foot wall of the levee at Beardstown, one of the biggest levees in the Mississippi valley, protecting thousands of acres of land.



M. Rooland, Municipal Surgeon to the Paris Zoo, putting identification marks on a tigress which has just been received from the jungle in India and is not yet cage broken.



Lord and Lady Astor, photographed on shipboard while steaming into New York harbour.

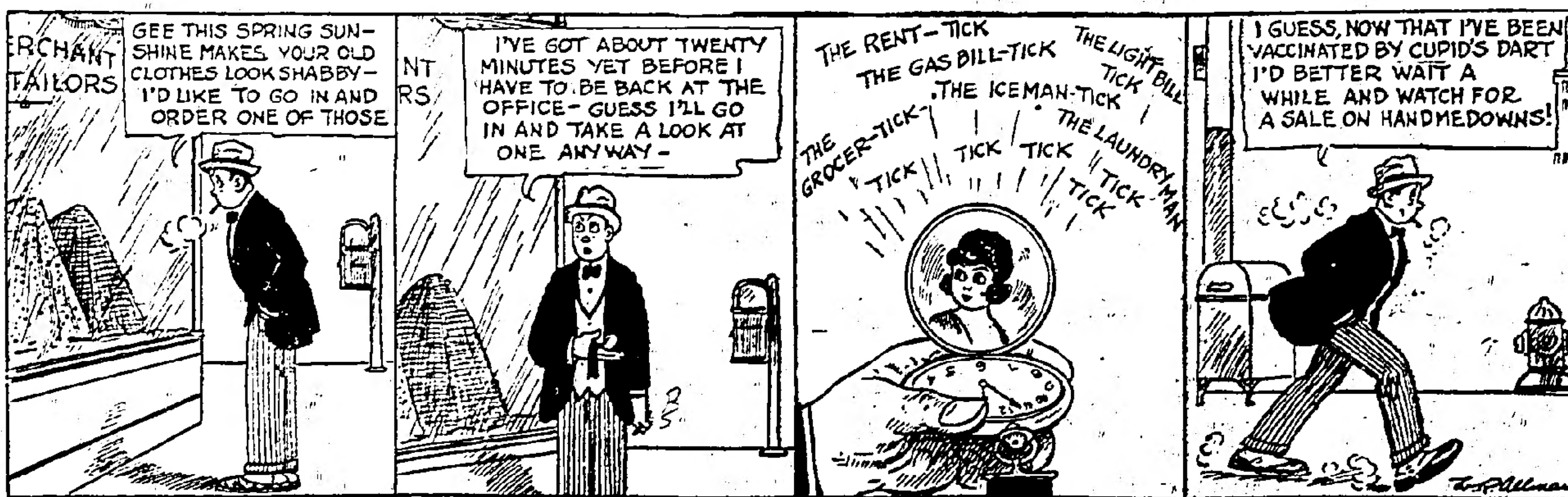


Clarence H. De Mar winning 26th annual American Marathon in Boston. His record-breaking time was 2 hours 18 minutes 10 seconds. He also won the event in 1912.

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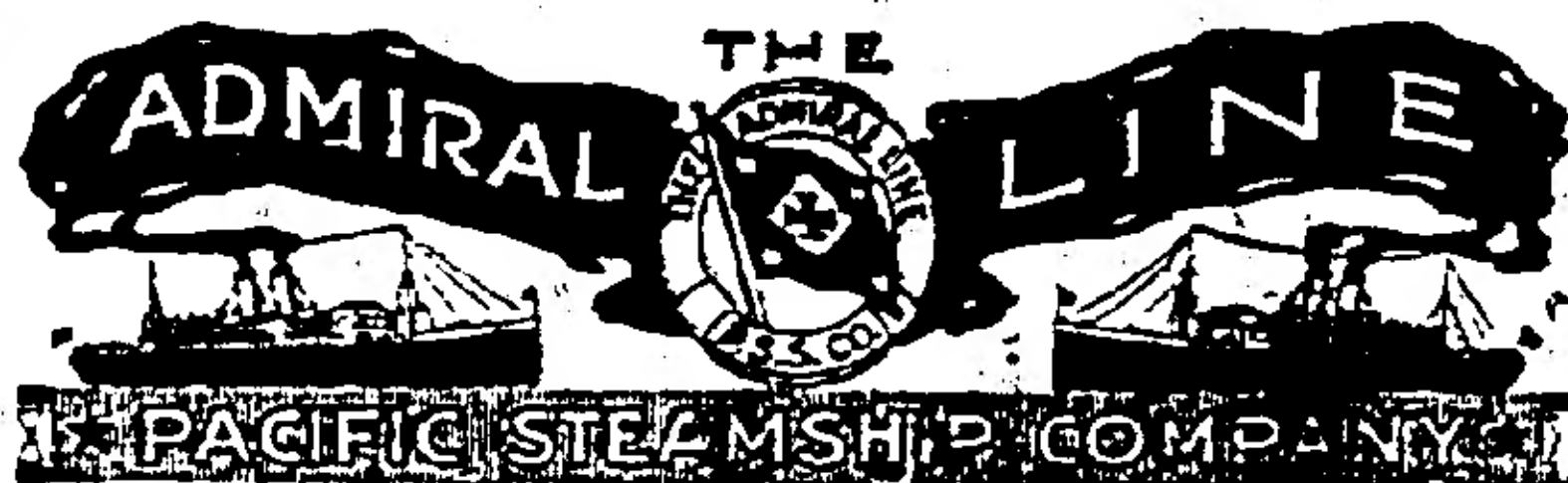
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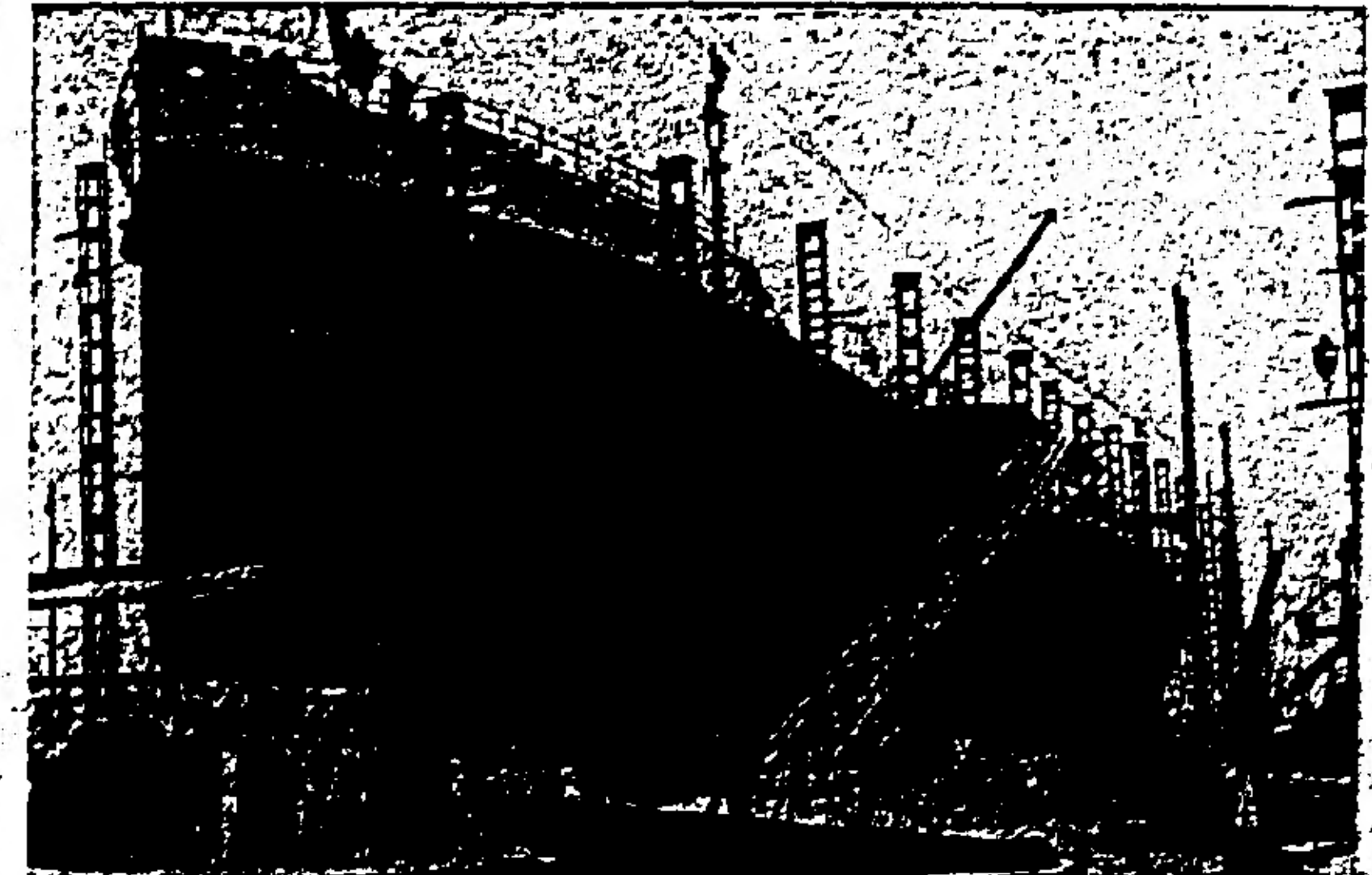
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JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	in port	2nd June	S'hai & Japan
Tjondari	Java	in port	8th June	Java
Tjikembang	Java	2nd June	7th June	S'hai & N. C.
Tjitaroom	N.C. Amoy	7th June	8th June	B'via direct
Tjibodas	Japan	7th June	10th June	S'hai via M'sar

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java, M'sar	7th June	9th June	V'wer, San F'co.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overseas Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.
IMO MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.
SHIZUOKA M. (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 9th June at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd June at 11 a.m.

LAMBURO via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU ... Friday, 9th June.

IVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.
TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th June at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.
DURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.
KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

OMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TAKAOA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU ... Sunday, 11th June.

AGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SADY MARU ... Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 5th June.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" Sailing end of June.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing on or about 4th June.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 2nd June.

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing 2nd half of June.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMLAZI" Sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	15th July	20th July

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

Steamers Sailing.
City of Glasgow 5th July. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang	Sat.	3rd June at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sat.	3rd June at 1 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Mingsang	Tues.	6th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Fausang	Tues.	6th June at noon
TIENSIN	Tues.	6th June at noon
T'AO via S'hai Tungshing	Tues.	6th June at noon
SANDAKAN	Tues.	6th June at noon
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang	Wed.	7th June at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta	Wed.	7th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, S.S. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo. BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Husang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 3rd June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW, S'hai & T'AO	Shantung	3rd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & HOLO	Taming	4th June at d'light
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Kwangse	4th June at d'light
SWATOW, S'hai & T'AO	Liangchow	6th June at noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kiangsu	6th June at noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	8th June at noon
SWATOW, S'hai & T'AO	Sunning	10th June at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & T'TSIN	Hulchow	11th June at d'light
PAKHONG & HAIPHONG	Kailong	13th June at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiphong	W. C. Patmore	FRI. 2nd June at 5 p.m.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 6th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 6th June.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 5th June.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 22nd June.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2276.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPANESE PURCHASE
It is reported that the Norwegian steamer, 4,600 tons d.w., built in 1901, has been sold to Japanese owners for £22,300.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE.

British Columbia was not responsible for any part of the deficit of \$1,761,344 which the Canadian Government Mercantile had to record for the past fiscal year. All the services from the port of Vancouver were operated at a substantial profit. The Australian service showed a profit of over \$200,000, the sailings to India \$31,000 and those between British Columbia and California \$92,000, making a surplus of \$315,000. It does not appear from the preliminary reports of the Department of Marine whether the expenditure in these cases includes overhead charges, but in any case they afford a cheerful contrast to the heavy losses on services from Atlantic ports to Europe and the West Indies.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.

The accounts of the Norddeutscher Lloyd for the year 1921, which were submitted at the general meeting on March 29, show that the gross surplus amounts of 100,400,000 mks. as against 22,400,000 mks. in 1920. The sum of 11,500,000 mks. is allocated for writing down of the fleet, and 3,700,000 mks. for depreciation of buildings and plant, etc., leaving a net profit of 45,700,000 mks., compared with 14,000,000 mks. in the previous twelve months. 35,000,000 mks. are to be distributed to the shareholders in the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. The book value of the fleet, which includes 25 ocean-going vessels and 26 river steamers, is 90,400,000 mks.; advance payments on new tonnage, etc., total 571,700,000 mks.

THE ISHERWOOD SYSTEM.

What the Isherwood system has done to ensure the greater safety of life and property at sea can never be accurately assessed. Some idea, however, of the value of the work of its inventor in devising a means to increase the structural strength of ships may be gauged from the fact that over 1,400 vessels have been built on his principle, and that 93 of the leading shipyards of the world are engaged upon Isherwood constructions. In addition to the benefits conferred by the greater safety factor provided, the system has economical advantages of the first importance. As we take the aggregate tonnage of the ships in which the system is embodied as 12 million tons, then the saving of finished steel amounts to 350,000 tons greater than would have been the case had they been built on the old transverse system.

FAMOUS SHIPBUILDING FIRM.

It was recently announced that the firm of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., shipbuilders and engineers, Scotstoun, Glasgow, was to go into voluntary liquidation with Mr. Harold E. Yarrow as liquidator, and that its place would be taken by a new firm, to be known as Messrs. Yarrow & Co. (1922), Ltd. Sir Alfred Yarrow, the chairman of the old firm, has retired and Mr. Harold Yarrow is chairman of the new firm, which will continue the business of the old company without interruption. The other two directors of the original company—Mr. W. W. Mariner, who made an extensive visit to China last year, and Mr. St. T. Crush—will also be directors of the new company. Work similar to that which has been done in the past will be undertaken, but several developments on new lines are anticipated. The firm of Yarrow & Co. dates from 1866, when work was started on the Thames. For many years the shipyard and engine shops at Poplar were among the best known in the United Kingdom, especially in the construction of destroyers and other light craft for the British and other Governments and shallow draught vessels for service abroad. Ultimately, owing to high costs in London, the company removed their works to the Clyde, where they had laid out a fine new yard, specially designed for the construction of vessels of their own types, and where they have built a large number of light war craft and shallow draught steamers. Since the Armistice the firm have been engaged on merchant ships, shallow draught vessels, and other craft, but due to the trade depression, it was decided to temporarily close their yard at the end of last year, since when they have confined their attention to the carrying out of important experimental and research work, and are ready and prepared to reopen their yards immediately there is any indication of a trade revival.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
ONGOLA	8,000	2nd June 3 p.m.	S. Aden, P.S. Mies, Ldon
HYBER	9,000	16th June 11 a.m.	do
ICILIA	6,700	11th June	Shore, Fong, Gho & B'har
ELTA	8,200	21st June	Mies, London & Antwerp
LASHMIR	8,841	3th July	Mies, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

AKADA	6,919	10th June	Cia via S'pore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

RAFURA	6,000	6th July	Manila, Thurs. Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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Passenger accommodation with the above lines is provided by the respective companies. For particulars apply to the Agents.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

OGRA	5,180	2 June d'light	Amoy & Shanghai
LASHMIR	8,241	4 June noon	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
RAFURA	6,000	14th June	Shanghai & Japan

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
Wireless on all steamers.
Parcels Messing on, more than 21ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
23, Des Voeux Road Central Agents.**GLEN AND SHIRE.**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	5th June.
M.V. "GLENBEG"	17th June.
"GLENLUCE"	1st July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. CARNARVONSHIRE	6 June	GEN. L'DON, HULL, H'DAM, H'BURG
S.S. GLENIFFER	4th July	GEN. L'DON, HULL, A'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Agents. Telephone No. 215, sub-st. 23 and 3596.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjhatlap	Java	in port	2nd June	S'hai & Japan
Tjhsanderi	Java	in port	8th June	Java
Tjikembang	Java	2nd June	7th June	S'hai & N. C.
Tjitaroen	N.C. Amoy	7th June	8th June	B'via direct
Tjibodas	Japan	7th June	10th June	S'haia via M'ear

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiboot	Java, M'la	7th June	19th June	V'var, San P'co

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overseas Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIMAZU MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

FUSIMI MARU ... Friday, 9th June at 11 a.m.

MUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd June at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 9th June.

IVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th June at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DUBBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

OMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAKAOA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGOON MARU ... Sunday, 11th June.

AGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISO MARU ... Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SAD MARU ... Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 5th June.

or further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" Sailing end of June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing on or about 4th June.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 2nd June.

S.S. "VENETIA" Sailing 2nd half of June.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMLAZI" Sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	15th July.	20th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

City of Glasgow 5th July. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.**COASTAL SHIPPING.****INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang	Sat.	3rd June at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sat.	3rd June at 1 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Mingsang	Tues.	6th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Fausang	Tues.	6th June at noon.
TIENTSIN	Tues.	6th June at noon.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Tungshing	Tues.	6th June at noon.
SANDAKAN	Tues.	6th June at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang	Wed.	7th June at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Wed.	7th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hong kong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Hosang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 3rd June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENEHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW, S'hai & TTAO	Shantung	3rd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th June at d'light.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Kwangse	4th June at d'light.
SWATOW, S'hai & TTAO	Kiangchow	6th June at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kiangsu	6th June at noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	8th June at noon.
SWATOW, S'hai & TTAO	Sunning	10th June at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & T'HSIN	Huichow	11th June at d'light.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	13th June at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Maichong	W. C. Parnmore	FRI. 2nd June at 5 p.m.
Maiching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 6th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 6th June

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 5th June.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 23rd June.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI

Manager.

Tel. No. 2276.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.**JAPANESE PURCHASE.**
It is reported that the Norwegian s.s. "Bavore", 4,500 tons dw., built in 1902, has been sold to Japanese owners for \$22,000.**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE.**

British Columbia was not responsible for any part of the deficit of \$1,761,344 which the Canadian Government Mercantile had to record for the past fiscal year. All the services from the port of Vancouver were operated at a substantial profit. The Australian service showed a profit of over \$200,000, the sailings to India \$31,000 and those between British Columbia and California \$32,000, making a surplus of \$315,000. It does not appear from the preliminary reports of the Department of Marine whether the expenditure in these cases includes overhead charges, but in any case they afford a cheerful contrast to the heavy losses on services from Atlantic ports to Europe and the West Indies.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.

The accounts of the Norddeutscher Lloyd for the year 1921, which were submitted at the general meeting on March 23, show that the gross surplus amounts of 100,400,000 mks. as against 22,400,000 mks. in 1920. The sum of 11,500,000 mks. is allocated for writing down of the fleet, and 3,700,000 mks. for depreciation of buildings and plant, etc., leaving a net profit of 45,700,000 mks., compared with 14,000,000 mks. in the previous twelve months. 35,000,000 mks. are to be distributed to the shareholders in the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. The book value of the fleet, which includes 25 ocean-going vessels and 26 river steamers, is 90,400,000 mks.; advance payments on new tonnage, etc., total 571,700,000 mks.

THE ISHERWOOD SYSTEM.

What the Isherwood system has done to ensure the greater safety of life and property at sea can never be accurately assessed. Some idea, however, of the value of the work of its inventor in devising a means to increase the structural strength of ships may be gauged from the fact that over 1,400 vessels have been built on his principle, and that 93 of the leading shipyards of the world are engaged upon Isherwood constructions. In addition to the benefits conferred by the greater safety factor provided, the system has economical advantages of the first importance. If we take the aggregate tonnage of the ships in which the system is embodied as 12 million tons, then the saving of finished steel amounts to 250,000 tons greater than would have been the case had they been built on the old transverse system.

FAMOUS SHIPBUILDING FIRM.

It was recently announced that the firm of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., shipbuilders and engineers, Scotland, Glasgow, was to go into voluntary liquidation with Mr. Harold E. Yarrow as liquidator, and that its place was taken by a new firm, to be known as Messrs. Yarrow & Co. (1922), Ltd. Sir Alfred Yarrow, the chairman of the old firm, has retired and Mr. Harold Yarrow is chairman of the new firm, which will continue the business of the old company without interruption. The other two directors of the original company—Mr. W. W. Mariner, who made an extensive visit to China last year, and Mr. S. T. Crush—will also be directors of the new company. Work similar to that which has been done in the past will be undertaken, but several developments on new lines are anticipated. The firm of Yarrow & Co. dates from 1866, when work was started on the Thames. For many years the shipyard and engine shops at Poplar were among the best known in the United Kingdom, especially in the construction of destroyers and other light craft for the British and other Governments and shallow draught vessels for service abroad. Ultimately, owing to high costs in London, the company removed their works to the Clyde, where they had laid out a fine new yard, specially designed for the construction of vessels of their own types, and where they have built a large number of light war craft and shallow draught steamers. Since the Armistice the firm have been engaged on merchant ships, shallow draught vessels, and other craft, but, due to the trade depression, it was decided to temporarily close their yard at the end of last year, since then they have confined their attention to the carrying out of important experimental and research work, and are ready and prepared to reopen their yards immediately there is any indication of a trade revival.

WORLD HISTORY IN PICTURES.

Mr. D. W. Griffith in England.

Mr. D. W. Griffith, the great film producer, arrived in England last month. One of his reasons for visiting the Old Country is to try to interest people in a scheme for the production of eight or ten historical films, each 12 reels in length, which are to be a kind of pictorial history of the world. The plan has already been thoroughly discussed in America and Mr. Griffith is hoping to interest people in England, France, Germany, and other European countries in this ambitious scheme. He estimates that each picture of this series is to cost from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 (about £340,000 to £453,000 at current rates).

During the journey from Southampton to London Mr. Griffith discussed with me the growth of the film industry and his own share in it. He writes a *Times* representative. He confessed that his own method of producing films was not by any means an original one. He was the first producer to create films, the action of which was modelled on books rather than on plays. Previously it had been the custom for the action of a film to be continuous, like that of a theatrical play. That obviously gave the producer a limited scope, and Mr. Griffith conceived the idea of breaking off the action in order to show something else that was happening at the same moment or afterwards. In this way films were made much more interesting and powerful, and this method of "switching off" is now in almost universal use.

A HINT FROM DICKENS.

"I invented that idea," said Mr. Griffith. "But it was not by any means my own. I discovered it in the works of Dickens. He has always been my favourite author, and it was the reading of his works that convinced me of the effectiveness of this policy of 'switching off.' It is to be found throughout his works. He introduces a multitude of characters and incidents, and breaks off abruptly to go from one to another; but at the end he cleverly gathers all the apparently loose threads together again, and rounds off the whole. It occurred to me that that method would be far more suitable to films than the straight-forward system borrowed from plays which was then in vogue, and I put it into effect. I was not then an independent producer, and my employers were horrified at the idea; but I went home, re-read one of Dickens's novels, and came back next day to tell them they could either make use of my idea or dismiss me. They did not dismiss me, and the system was begun."

There is another thing I owe to Dickens, and that is the discovery that tragedy and comedy can, with care, be mixed to make a homogeneous whole. I have always taken care to introduce a very slight leaven of comedy into even my most tragic productions, and I think I was the first film producer to dare to do such a thing. It was Dickens, however, who taught me to do it. In his books comedy alternates with drama, and I think that the idea is worthy of adoption in films as well.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

"Personally I think that Dickens, Carlyle, Shakespeare, and Tennyson—but especially Dickens—did more to bring America into the war than all the propaganda that was carried out. These authors had down the seeds of sympathy and understanding, and at the crucial moment it was the great British heritage of literature that decided the issue. I myself heard someone give as a reason for enlistment that he could not bear the thought of a German enemy walking where 'Little Nell' had trodden. The character of Little Nell may seem exaggerated to the English, but she possesses essentially feminine qualities that appeal to us in the United States, and to me in particular. And even if she does not resemble a living girl I think that she does represent just what a girl ought to be."

"Much of the work of Dickens was modelled on Fielding, and I think that the best idea of the position of the film in these days can be given with the help of a comparison that involves Fielding. It seems to me that the film at the present time is relatively in precisely the same position as the English novel was before

Fielding began to write. We are now waiting for a man with the genius of Dickens and the instinct for film production."

INCIDENTS OF HISTORY.

Asked as to the immediate object of his visit Mr. Griffith said that it was in connection with the scheme for making a film history of the world. "The film," he added, "uses a universal language, and is, therefore, a suitable medium for the exposition of a universal history. In this film history it is hoped to give a thorough general idea of the whole history of the world. It is not to be by any means an 'outline.' I have a great belief in the power of the film in the education of the world, and I regret that so far this enormous power has only been used for the creation of 'slapstick' comedies and foolish boy and girl adventures. The pictures are to consist of dramatic incidents based on facts, and if the scheme matures all of them will be taken at the actual spots at which the events happened. This, of course, would eventually necessitate my visiting England for the purpose of producing sections of the films."

ONE BIG UNION.

Important Labour Movement in Japan.

The movement for the union of labour associations in all Japan, which was already afoot in the May Day celebrations this year, has achieved considerable development by the fact that the representatives of the labourers' association in Kansai districts proceeded to Tokyo in the hopes of reaching a full understanding with the labour leaders there, states the *Japan Chronicle*. It is now said that they joined in an agreement to commence a movement causing the whole of Japan to retain the self-governing of the associations which have already been organized, and at the same time to establish a "Great Union" of all Japanese labour unions. In consequence, it is expected that the so-called "Great Union" of the labour groups in both Kwanto and Kansai will be actually organized in the near future. In the Kwanto districts, the Nippon Rodo Sodomei, the Rodokumiai, Domei Kai, the Kwangyo Rodo Sodomei, the Shibaura Kojin Kai, the Honshu Rodo Kumiai, the Teikoku Rodo Sodan Kai and the Shinshu Kai, are the most important labour unions. To the Rodo Sodomei belong the Tokyo Tekko Kumiai (association of labourers in ironworks), the Electric Workers' Association, the Spinning Workers' Association, the Dai Nippon Rubber Workers' Association, the Yokohama Shipbuilding Association, and the All Japan Miners' Association, while the Rodo Kumiai Domei Kai includes the Machine and Shipbuilding Workers' Association, the Engineers' Association, the Communications Workers' Association, the Association of Workers in Government Factories, and eight other important labour associations. The Associations of Workers in Government Factories is the union of the Kojin Kai at Tokyo, Kure, Nagoya and elsewhere, the Yokosuka Shofu Kai, the Yawata Doshi Kai, the Tokyo Kotsu Rodo Kumiai, the Kansai Rodo Kumiai, the Kojin Kai and all other associations of the government and private works are to be combined together in the Great Union.

When this union is practically organized, it will have an enormous range and will create a new epoch in the history of the labour movement in Japan. It is not only due, says the *Osaka Asahi*, to the awakening of the labour leaders but also to the fact that the workers who have awakened from the feudal system, have realized the saying of Marx, "Combine together the workers in the world." As the direct cause of the organization of the Union, the *Asahi* points out the facts that (1) the inactivity of every industry accompanying the financial depression creates a threat of unemployment for the labour and that the organization of the union is necessitated; (2) the question of military reduction gives rise to apprehensions among the workmen of the Government factories, though the risks of unemployment are still remote; (3) the membership of labour unions has greatly decreased owing to the heavy pressure exerted by the capitalists, and some expedient must be found to maintain power of the union; (4) if the great union is effected, complete connections with the local associations can be realized

PARIS "UNIVERSITY CITY."

Scheme Making Progress.

The scheme for the building of a Cite Universitaire, or residential settlement for students of all nations attending Paris University is rapidly taking shape. M. Deutsch-de-la-Meurthe, the well-known industrialist to whose support of French aviation in the early days the country owes a great debt, has given the sum of 10,000,000 francs (approximately £200,000) and the French portion of the undertaking, under the name of the "Fondation Deutsch," is to be set in hand as soon as the plans are ready.

This afternoon, as a response to the official entertainment given on October 26 by the French Foreign Office and Ministry of Public Instruction and the Union Franco-Grande-Bretagne to Sir Charles Walston, who is one of the most ardent promoters of the scheme, a tea was given by Sir Charles and Lady Walston at the Cercle Inter-Allie. Among those present were M. Ferretti della Rocca, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; M. Paul Leon, of the Ministry of Public Instruction; M. Pomolle, Librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale; Professor Appel, Rector of Paris University; M. Croi-et, Director of the College de France; M. Henri Bergson, M. l'Estournelles de Constant, M. Jumoet, of the Centre; Sir Frederick Duncan, and many ladies.

It is proposed to build the site on a piece of land, a little over 20 acres in extent, which is becoming available through the demolition of a section of the old fortifications close to the Parc de Montsouris. The land has been transferred by the Paris Municipal Council to the University of Paris for 13,500,000 francs (about £270,000) under an agreement by which the University is to erect the buildings while the Council defrays the cost of dismantling the fortifications and acquires a still larger area on the opposite side of the fortifications from the Parc de Montsouris and turns it into a special park for the use of the University City, which will thus be very pleasantly situated between two parks. Over six acres in the centre of the site have been placed at the disposal of England, Canada, and China, the object of the scheme being to provide comfortable and healthy quarters at reasonable prices, both for the French and the foreign students at the Sorbonne. A provisional committee with Lord Burgham as chairman and Sir Charles Walston as vice-chairman, was formed last year to consider the necessary steps for the establishment of a British College.

and strike-breaking can be strictly prevented; (5) the labour leaders can devote themselves to opposing the capitalists when backed by the power of the Great Union, abandoning small discords among themselves; and (6) the development of the labour association, at a deadlock at present, can be set free.

As a matter of course, continues the *Asahi*, the Great Union will centralise the movement and will bring about favourable results on its administration, but the various labour associations, have not necessarily the same interests and even in a country where labourers' unions have reached a high stage of development the labour leaders are apt to encounter difficulty in unanimous action. Above all, the labour association in this country are not very firm in their union, and they differ from one to another in their objects and ideas, so it is a very difficult matter to realise perfect unity. It is expected that the powers of the central committee will be strictly limited for the present.

As was reported, the Rodo Kumiai Domei-kai, or Association of Labour Unions, at a meeting of the 7th ult. adopted a resolution that the new association was absolutely opposed to the Japan General Federation which has since announced that it recognises the autonomy of affiliating organizations, so the Rodo Kumiai Domei-kai held a directors' meeting on the 14th ult. and decided to co-operate with the Sodomei Kai in canvassing for the membership of all the labourers in Japan after they have negotiated with the directors of Kwanto Federation of Labour, and at the same time to warn the leaders of the Federation against resorting to despotic action in future.

HOTELS.

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RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	1922	
			W. L. May 31	W. L. June 1
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	—	22.90
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	5.80	5.30
Linkongchow, North "	+57.00	0	17.50	—
Samsun, "	+27.25	-5.00	10.30	8.80
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	7.54	6.66

WEATHER REPORT.

June 2d. 11h. 34m.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok and moderately at Weihaiwei. Changes are slight at other reporting stations.

A depression is shown to the west of Vladivostok.

Gradients appear to be shallow over the southern portion of the Map.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1924, 12.34 inches, against an average of 22.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Formosa Channel	
2 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks	
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, June 2, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z," on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of tea Greenwich).

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date	on date
Barometer	29.81-29.82	29.80
Temperature	77	76
Humidity	66	72
Wind Direction	E	E
Wind Force	2	1
Weather	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air		
Temperature on the	1st	78
Lowest open air		
Temperature on the	1st	75

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, June 2.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

ROY STEWART AND

LOUISE LOVELY

in

THE HEART OF

THE NORTH.

LARRY SEMON

in

THE FLY COP.

KOWLOON THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9.15

LOUISE GLAUM

in

"SAHARA"

GAZETTE & COMEDY

Fox-Trot Competition

Next Tuesday, June 6.



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TO-DAY at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

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SPECIAL PICTURE IN 6 PARTSFeaturing
KATHERINE MACDONALD and JACK HOLT.

2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

EDDIE POLO in "DO OR DIE"

Episodes, 6 and 7.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Miss Licsun St. Paul's College, from Yokohama.

Nagao Tsunekichi Ichitosenkyaku, Hakone Maru, from Tokyo.

Yoshio c/o Shinyo Maru, from Moji.

Captain Senzan Maru c/o M.B.K. from Kobe.

Tegetmeier Representing John Dickinson Company, from Tientsin.

Wongkwongfu, Tailorshop, from Shanghai.

Honshin, Hokke Tekhuto-tion, from Amoy.

Miss Lajain 2 Seamstress (2), from Yokohama.

Waltering Great Eastern Hotel, from Chefoo.

Hekaisang family 2 Seymour Street, from Yokohama.

Hupwobcheong, from Kobe.

Yeung 4 Police Hungnam, from Kobe.

Guanjoo, from Amoy.

Ngchekwing Cheongwing Tek-futao, from Shanghai.

TH. KEING
Superintendent.
Hongkong June 1, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

21239/30th Arefell, from Lynn-mass.

18165/25th Ekishiyoko, from Taipei.

18438/26th Lieutenant Osborne Wood Care Amconval, from Manila.

19730/26th Pagoda, from Sidmouth.

21654/31st Vialar, from Portbos Sabangradio.

22134/31st Yakhod, from San Francisco.

M. E. F. AINEY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 1, 1922.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1.
SELLING.

1/T Demand	2/7
10 d/s	27/1/16
30 d/s	—
4 m/s	2/7 1/2
1/T Shanghai	Non
1/T Singapore	112 1/2
1/T Japan	120 1/2
1/T India	197
Demand, India	—
1/T San Francisco	57 1/2
& New York	—
1/T Java	152
1/T Manila	Non
1/T France	630
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/2
1 m/s. D/P	2/8 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	59
4 m/s. Marks	Non
6 m/s. France	660
Demand, Germany	670
Demand, New York	57 1/2
1/T Bombay	197
Demand, Bombay	197
1/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	197
1/T Yokohama	120 1/2
Demand, Manila	112 1/2
Demand, Singapore	112 1/2
Demand, Batavia	153
1/T Hongkong	Non
On Saigon	204
On Bangkok	760
Gold leaf per Tael	34 1/2
Sey Silver, ready	34 1/2
forward	34 1/2
Bank of England rules	42
New York/London	44 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	per
10	110 1/2 d/s
5	510 1/2 d/s
Canton sub. coins	124 1/2 d/s

Hongkong, June 2, 1922.

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